FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 OCTOBER 1980

American Hostages

Emerging from a closed-door session of the Majlis held on the morning of 29 October, several deputies told AFP that a public debate would be held on 30 October at which a final decision on the hostages would be made. Other deputies informed the agency that a second public session might be needed to resolve the issue.

Western news agencies reported that the Majlis has added conditions for the release of the hostages in addition to the four set by Ayatollah Khomeyni. The West German press agency DPA, citing a Hamburg television news report, said the deputies serving on the Special Commission on the hostages decided to demand that the United States promise to broadcast a 3-hour television transmission from the Majlis to give Iran the opportunity to state its case to the American people. According to the Hamburg report, once this is done the first group of hostages will be released, and they will be followed by the second group when the remaining conditions are met. The report also noted that while some deputies want to conclude the debate on the hostages issue after the U.S. presidential elections, the majority are in favor of a quicker resolution of the question under the five conditions to be set.

In a variant report, the Spanish news agency EFE said the Majlis at its meeting on 26 October added two demands to those set by Ayatollah Khomeyni: that the United States withdraw its warships and AWACS aircraft from the Persian Gulf and that it issue an official declaration "condemning" past U.S. policies toward Iran. According to the agency, these conditions were confirmed by two Majlis deputies, one of them Muhammad Bahonar, a former minister in the Bazargan government.

An unattributed commentary carried by Tehran radio's Arabic service denied that Iran had concluded a "secret deal" with the United States for the return of the hostages. While noting that it has "never intended to keep the hostages in Iran forever," the commentary said the United States must meet "several specific conditions": otherwise, "nothing will take place." According to the commentary, Iran's conditions are "clear and easy to fulfill" and "not negotiable," and they include a demand that the United States "admit its crimes."

In a 63-minute speech given to Majlis deputies on 28 October on the occasion of 'Id Ghadir, carried by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Khomeyni made no reference to the hostages issue.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Khomeyni Speech--In his 28 October speech to the Majlis deputies, Ayatollah Khomeyni reiterated several times that Iran cannot and will not negotiate with an Iraqi leadership that heads what he considers to be an anti-Islamic government and that has "martyred" its own people and committed unprecedented "crimes" against Iran. Summing up his attitude toward negotiation, Khomeyni said: "Are we expected to abandon Islam and sit at a negotiating table? We who lost so many youths on Tehran's streets and in other cities shall not compromise, even if all powers lend a supporting hand to this filthy person [Saddam Husayn]. Our nation will pursue its goal till it reaches it. Our youth and our people, men and women,are after their aims and targets and will not compromise with any power or any superpower."

Khomeyni referred to President Carter in the context of comparing the attitudes and activities of the Iranian leaders with those of other countries, specifically the United States and Iraq, saying: "Which war front has Mr Carter been on? He is sitting in his White House, in his country palace, and sending those around him to war and to get killed, saying serve me even if you die."

Nonaligned Mediation--In an interview with the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said that his proposal for a nonaligned committee to examine the Iraq-Iran conflict was "perhaps" the outcome of his visits to Baghdad and Tehran. He stressed that the members of the committee to be formed are not "intermediaries" but constitute only a "good-will mission" whose purpose is to ascertain the facts. Nevertheless, 'Arafat told TANJUG that they hope to bring about a cease-fire. In a letter to most of the nonaligned countries, carried by PARS, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said he "expects" their governments to condemn the Iraqi invasion and to "support" Iran's "legitimate position" in the conflict out of respect for the tenets of the nonaligned movement.

King Husayn Baghdad Visit--King Husayn visited Baghdad on 27 and 28 October for discussions with President Saddam Husayn, but monitored Jordanian and Iraqi media did not report the trip until the king had returned to Amman. According to Amman radio, the two sides assessed the war's repercussions and political developments on the Arab and international levels and King Husayn has given a briefing on the military situation. The radio said Saddam Husayn expressed Iraq's appreciation for the fact that Jordan has come forth and "unsheathed its sword" while other Arabs have taken a "different" stand, and for its "mature behavior in these critical circumstances" in which it has sided with Iraq "regardless of who is the victor." According to the radio, King Husayn responded by saying that Jordan will stand by Iraq with "all its resources."

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported that Iranian forces continue to prevent Iraqi troops from penetrating into the eastern part of Khuninshar (formerly Khorramshahr) and that the Iranian Air Force has "crushed" the positions of Iraqi forces besieging Abadan. In a statement to ATH-THAWRAH, reported by INA, Iraqi Defense Minister 'Adnan Kharyallah said that a recent Iranian counterattack on the forces surrounding Abadan had been a "total loss" to the enemy and that those who made the decision to attack had "pushed" their infantry into a "clear massacre." In a speech given in front of the Majlis deputies and the Council of Ministers on the 'Id Ghadir anniversary, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said that the Majlis is "anxious" that the "negligence and slackness" in the war against Iraq might cause "useless casualties" on the Iranian side.

Tehran radio also reported that Iraqi forces suffered "substantial losses" in fighting near Hamid on the Ahvaz-Khuninshahr highway and that fighting was continuing on the Ahvaz-Abadan road in the Mared region. On other battlefields, the radio claimed that 330 Iraqis had been killed in a period of 24 hours in "one of the mountainous regions" on the western front and that Iraqi troops had been forced to withdraw to a position 23 km from Gilan-e Gharb in the region of 'Aliabad. The radio also noted successful encounters with the enemy in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Ilam Province and the Mehran region and continued fighting in Sarab-e Qarm, Dasht-e Zahak, Sumar, Kan-e Shab and Shur-e Shirin. According to an Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio, Iranian aircraft raided At-Ta'mim, Maysan and Kirkuk. Communiques issued by the Iranian Joint Staff, carried by Tehran radio, added that Iranian aircraft had also attacked Umm ar-Rasas and various military, communications and port installations in Iraq.

Saudi Arabia, Libya

A Saudi Arabian Foreign Ministry statement, carried by Riyadh radio, announced the severing of diplomatic relations with Libya. It said Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi not only has "prejudiced" bilateral relations between the two countries but has made "false assertions and fabrications" damaging one of the "pillars of Islam," the Hajj, and "casting doubt" on Muslim religious practices. This, the statement said, Saudi Arabia could not "tolerate or be silent about," and this necessitated that it "take a position dictated by its Islamic duty." After announcing the severance of relations, the statement went on to assure the Libyan nation of Saudi Arabia's desire to preserve the ties between the peoples of the two countries.

The Saudi action was taken in the wake of a sermon given by Al-Qadhdhafi, reported by Tripoli radio on 19 October, in which the Libyan leader called for a "jihad" to "liberate Mecca" and its holy places from the "yoke of American occupation," places that have been "disturbed by the sound of American aircraft." King Khalid had also sent a telegram to the Libyan leader saying that by objecting to the Saudi use of AWACS aircraft, Al-Qadhdhafi has turned himself into a "spearhead against Islam."

Reporting the Saudi move, Tripoli radio's Voice of the Arab Homeland accused the "ruling family" in Saudi Arabia of strengthening relations with the United States within the framework of implementing the "imperialist plot" in the Arab world under which the "black house" has become a "sanctuary" for "reactionary regimes and their agents." According to the radio, the "mask" has now fallen from the face of the Arabs and Muslims "belonging" to the United States.

Libya-Syria Unity

Amman radio reported that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi postponed a planned 28 October visit to Damascus during which he was to discuss measures to implement the decision to unify Libya and Syria. The radio cited "sources" as saying that Al-Qadhdhafi will set a new date for the visit.

Arab Foreign Ministers Meeting

Amman radio reported the opening in Amman of the conference of the "seven-member committee"--comprised of the foreign ministers of Iraq, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Algeria, the director general of the PLO Political Department and the secretary general of the Arab League--which was charged by the Arab social and economic council with "charting a unified Arab strategy for the next stage." Jordanian Foreign Minister Mashan al-Qasim reported that the atmosphere at the committee's first session was "good" and that all the delegations had demonstrated a spirit of cooperation. He noted that the views expressed by the Syrian delegation were the subject of "serious discussion" and that the speeches given during the session were "constructive and positive."

Israel

According to Jerusalem radio, Interior Minister Yosef Burg assured a Cabinet meeting that there has been no "softening" of Israel's position on the "substance" of autonomy during the recent talks in Washington. He stated that his delegation made no "concessions" and did not "elasticize positions."

The report also said the ministers "dissociated themselves entirely" from former Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman's expression of support for President Carter. Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz stated that the phenomenon of an Israeli politician endorsing a U.S. presidential candidate is "grave" and "unacceptable" and is liable to invite future U.S. "pressure and intervention" in Israel's internal affairs. The radio also reported that Prime MInister Menahem Begin leveled "sharp criticism" at Weizman.

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DIVISION COMMANDER INTERVIEWED ON MILITARY SERVICE, BENEFITS

LD272135 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, in connection with the establishment of independent battalions of the volunteer youths of the Democratic Youth of Afghanistan [DYOA], Col. Khan Aqa Bandizai, commander of the 7th Division, was interviewed by a Radio Afghanistan reporter. In reply to a question Col. Khan Aqa Bandizai said:

[Begin recording] [Bandizai--in Pashto] Since the day that, under the guidance of the PDPA, the glorious Sawr Revolution succeeded in our dear homeland Afghanistan, internal and external reaction, led by U.S. imperialism, Chinese chauvinism, militarist circles of Pakistan and similar other bands and groups, began efforts to crush our glorious revolution. In particular, their agents' efforts, after [words indistinct] of the revolution, caused great difficulties for our compatriots and increased their troubles daily. Particularly during this new development stage of the revolution the enemies try to trample on and plunder our country, to plunder our property, to encroach on our honor, customs and traditions, and finally to rob us of life.

Therefore, the role of the youths in guarding the honor and independence of the people and in protecting their private wealth has a special value. Concerning this we can very luckily say that the courageous and manly youth of Afghanistan join the ranks of the army every day and make efforts to eliminate and crush the rebels. It is very pleasing that now the groups of our youths voluntarily join the army, that they have formed separate groups within the army and have received new training and new organization.

For example, in our heroic 7th Division, in the 82d Brigade, a new battalion of Youths of the New Thought was established--of those who want to eliminate the last remnants of the enemies who cause the destruction and disruption of the noble lives of our compatriots. They, who value their revolutionary duty as a national duty and who, like their fathers and grandfathers, want to make a glorious history for the world and the people of the world, have come together. Their learning and knowledge of military arts is increasing and I am confident that their sense of sacrifice will prevent the enemy preying on or disturbing our dear compatriots in the future.

[Question] We would be grateful if you would explain the facilities which the Government of the DRA has arranged for the volunteer youths.

[Answer--in Pashto] Very well, Comrade, we highly value those youths, as I said before, who are ready to sacrifice themselves for their honor, their homeland, their independence and their party and government. That is why the PDPA, the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA have taken special measures for their comfort. One of the first decisions was how and under what conditions to attract these youths--aware or unaware. They decided that the youths should be brought in aware of the sacrifice involved. Luckily, this action was taken and is going ahead every day.

The other thing was that these youths face different problems in their lives. In order to solve their problems, show respect for their lives and show appreciation to their dear families, in order to make it possible for them to struggle against the enemy with untroubled minds, the DRA decided:

First, all those who voluntarily join the ranks of our army and our armed forces are entitled to serve in any province they choose so that they may be close to their families, support them and solve the economic problems of their families.

Second, for all those who are government officials and receive a salary: If their salary is less than 2,000 afghanis per month, the government will pay 2,000 afghanis. In addition, all units have been instructed to facilitate the lives of these comrades, within the limits of our economic conditions.

That is w[illegible] our proud battalion, which has been established in the 82d Brigade on the instruction of the PDPA, has tried to consider the question of a suitable life for them, despite all the difficulties. They will be receiving and we have provided for them private living rooms, beds and mattresses. As for all other shortcomings and problems which arise, we are always trying to solve these problems quickly and show them that in return for their noble action the government is always at their service. It is for their comfort and honor. I believe that the government will consider more facilities in its other plans for the youths.

Another suitable facility which has been considered for them in these decisions, in my opinion, is that all those 12th grade students who come as volunteers will receive a diploma with their military discharge papers. They may also enter any university department without taking the entrance examination after completing their military service. Thank you. [end recording]

AMNESTY OFFERED TO DRAFT EVADERS, AWOL SOLDIERS

LD281750 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Here is an announcement from the Organization Department of the Ministry of Defense:

According to the penal law relating to offenses against military service, if those compatriots who are aged 21 years or more and who have not yet presented themselves for conscription service, and those draftees for combat and noncombat duties who are absent from their units and their duty on various pretexts present themselves by 7 November at their assigned units and take up their duties or present themselves to the relevant organs of subdistricts, districts and provinces, then any punishment under the evasion laws will be waived and the amount of time they have previously served in their units will also be taken into consideration and counted against their compulsory army service period. They will only be responsible for completing the remainder of their conscription period.

KABUL REPORTS 'PEACE AND NORMALCY' AS REBELS 'DWINDLING'

'Peace and Normalcy' Return

GF281720 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The armed forces, with the help of the Afghan people, are engaged in cleansing the sacred Afghan soil of the sacrilegious agents of the imperialists and reactionaries who are going through their death throes. The valiant struggle of the revolutionary mojahedin has insured peace and stability in the country. Peace and normalcy have returned to the regions where the servants of imperialists and reactionaries were earlier engaged in disrupting the lives of the people.

Our peace-loving people, showing faith in the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the government, have dealt a decisive blow to these imperialist and reactionary agents and have proved that they will not spare any sacrifice to eliminate these enemies of the motherland. The incidents in our country caused by the interference of U.S. imperialism have given our people an opportunity to discriminate between the country's friends and foes and not fall prey to the enemy's trap.

Life in Afghanistan is now following its natural course because the subversive activities of the insurgents are quickly dwindling. People are conviced that the insurgents and bandits cannot hamper their progress. Schools and colleges are open and the country's youth are busy acquiring an education to ensure a better future for the country. The revolution is quickly passing through the evolutionary process. The agents of U.S. imperialism and regional reactionaries who wanted to reverse the revolution are now facing elimination themselves. The people's hatred of these enemies of the country is such that they are prepared to lay down their lives to safeguard the country and the revolution.

Laghman Province Clashes

LD281818 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Soldiers, officers, sarandoys [policemen specially trained by the Russians] and party activists, with the cooperation of the noble people of Laghman Province, recently in a face to face battle eliminated a large group of rebels in the Villages of (Kachwo), (Salar) and (Salman) in Allingar District of that province. Various arms of U.S., Chinese and Pakistani manufacture and ammunition were seized from these mercenaries, who are traitors to the country and to the toiling people. A source in Laghman Province said that, in another armed encounter between the armed forces and the rebels in the Village of (Ambir) in Qarghan'i district, a large number of these servants of reaction and of U.S. imperialism were eliminated and a number of arms and over 250,000 rounds of ammunition were seized by the armed forces.

Parvan Province 'Mopup'

LD261523 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] During an operation to mop up foul elements, terrorists, thieves and servants of U.S. imperialism, who were disrupting and disturbing the prosperous life of our toiling people, another group of these ominous elements was recently eliminated by the police and party activists with the cooperation of local noble people in the Sayyed Khel Village of Kuhestan district and its vicinity. A spokesman for Parvan Province said that these murderers and highway robbers, who were engaging in terrorism and armed violence in these villages and were disrupting security, were crushed by the police and party activists with the cooperation of the toiling people. The spokesman added: Various types of U.S. and Chinese arms, ammunition and explosives have been seized from these murderers.

Baghlan Province Skirmish

GF281420 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Some terrorists and bandits have been eliminated in different parts of Baghlan Province as result of the efforts of the officers and soldiers of the armed forces. According to a report from Baghlan, large quantities of weapons of Chinese, American and Pakistani origin were recovered from them. Sarwar, one of the leaders of these armed gangs, was killed in one of the clashes.

Rival Rebel Groups Clash

LD281824 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] According to a UPP report from Islamabad, the struggle between rival groups hostile to the Afghan revolution who are in Pakistan is continuing. According to this report, last month an armed bloody struggle took place between these rival groups and the son of a leader of one of the largest counterrevolutionary mercenary groups was killed recently. The activities of these unwelcome guests are creating revulsion among the people of Pakistan. These thieves are engaging in robbery, smuggling and usury and other illegal actions in full view of the Pakistanis. The people of Pakistan have asked for the expulsion of these highway robbers from their country.

Konarha Province Families Return

GF261625 Kabul in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Some (?60) families of Konarha Province, who were forced to leave their homes under the suppression and brutality of the fascist band of Amin, yesterday returned to their homes with enthusiasm and patriotic feelings.

At the ceremony held on this occasion, one of them, on behalf of the others, expressed their support for the party, state and the [word indistinct] of the Sawr Revolution and showed their preparedness to take part in the elimination of the enemy of the country and the people.

AFP REPORTS ON MILITARY, POLITICAL SITUATION

Soviets Lying Low

BK240615 Hong Kong AFP in English 0557 GMT 24 Oct 80

[By Alain Faudeux]

[Text] Islamabad, 24 Oct (AFP)--Soviet forces have managed to reduce the level of fighting in Afghanistan by a simple, if impermanent, strategy: They have suspended most military operations.

For several weeks rebel groups based in Peshawar, on Pakistan's border with Afghanistan, have released communiques only rarely. The spokesman for the rebel group, Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, speaks of "an unfindable enemy." Rebel and Western sources agree that the Soviet army--keeping close to its immense camps that are impervious to guerrilla attack--is laying as low as possible.

Observers hear only of urban incidents, though it appears that little has actually changed in Afghanistan in the 10 months of Soviet occupation. Western sources continued to say that the rebels control much of the outlying territory. By virtue of this relative stability, once-insatiable interest in Afghanistan has ebbed, sapped partly by events in Iraq and Iran, and Afghan President Babrak Karmal was able, at the beginning of his recent trip to the Soviet Union, to speak of "normalization" of the situation in his country. Mr Karmal was not contradicted by the facts, the situation remaining so calm that some observers have deduced that the Soviet forces intentionally reduced their activity to bolster the Afghan president's position. But optimism did not shine in the comments Mr Karmal made in Moscow. He praised "the Soviet officers and soldiers who, despite their small number, accomplish with courage and devotion their duty and help push back the foreign aggression. We will always remember their courage and heroism." To refer to the Soviet military force in Afghanistan as small--with its 85,000 troops, its planes and armored vehicles--is to attribute to the Moslem rebels an importance that the pro-Soviet Afghan Government had not previously accorded it.

In the context of this unilateral truce, the Soviet and Afghan leaders have been able to repeat that their positions had not changed and that any Soviet withdrawal would hinge on Kabul's assent and the formulation of guarantees by neighboring countries that rebels would not be allowed to cross their borders. As for Mr Karmal--whose stock has dropped in Soviet eyes, according to diplomats--he has been tied ineluctably by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to the fate of the Afghan people. Mr Brezhnev used the term "irreversible" to describe "the commitment of the Afghan people and the government headed by Babrak Karmal." That firm position would seem to be incompatible with a continued lull in military activity in Afghanistan, observers said.

The Soviet Army had slowed its Afghan campaign almost to a dead stop once before, just before the Olympic Games in Moscow, but the Rebels seized the occasion to mount increasingly bold raids and to ambush main Soviet supply routes. The Soviet return to activity was marked by one of the most violent series of bombardments since the beginning of the intervention in Afghanistan. Western diplomats said villages where rebels were believed to be active were particularly targeted.

Meanwhile, commercial flights between Kabul and Jalalabad have been rerouted because of insecurity near the Afghan capital, diplomats say. Observers say they expect Soviet and Afgahn Government troops to return to activity soon to recapture control of roads and transportation lines taken over by the rebels.

Karmal 'Indispensable' to Revolution

BK261040 Hong Kong AFP in English 0947 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Report by special correspondent Yves Heller after completion of a 2 week "official" visit to Afghanistan]

[Text] Kabul, 26 Oct (AFP)--The maintenance of President Babrak Karmal in power and the presence of Soviet troops are indispensable for continued revolution in Afghanistan, according to leading supporters of his Afghan People's Democratic Party (PDPA).

Without one of these two forces, according to the Parcham faction of the PDPA, the whole country would disintegrate under the pressure of "imperialist intrigues". But for students, businessmen and civil servants in Kabul, on the other hand, it is only the Karmal regime which would disappear. Mr Karmal himself, who went to Moscow on an official visit on October 15, is, meanwhile, according to a reliable Afghan source, spending three days in a Moscow suburban clinic. In the view of one Parcham faction leader, given to AFP, "if Babrak Karmal vanished, then the revolution would vanish also." The leading official had no doubt that many sectors of the Afghan population, especially the non-communist left, would go into open opposition to the regime if Mr Karmal were not president.

Mr Karmal, the source said, had not carried out the wave of executions and jailings undertaken by the preceding regimes of Presidents Mohammed Nur Taraki and Hafizollah Amin, under which he was "exiled" abroad as ambassador to Czechoslovakia. Mr Karmal, president since the coup last December 27 in which President Amin was killed, had inaugurated, the PDPA source said, what was officially called the "second phase of the revolution", marked by the massive arrival of Soviet troops. "A withdrawal by Soviet troops would be catastrophic," the source said.

Mr Karmal's supporters doubtless stress his personal importance because they believe him indispensable to maintenance of the status quo between the two wings of the PDPA--his own Parcham and the Khalq of Presidents Taraki and Amin. At the moment they maintain a kind of "armed peace", after being officially brought together after the December coup, but they are deeply "suspicious" of each other, according to PDPA sources. There have been bloody differences between them since the April 1978 coup which overthrew President Mohammed Daoud. The Khalq tried to wipe out Parcham, whose members today hold the key posts in the PDPA party and government, and Parcham members have retaliated since they came to power in December by eliminating rival Khalq supporters.

But the PDPA assessment of Mr Karmal's political support is contested by various circles in Kabul, which hold that the present government is "isolated" and has few followers. Many Afghans in the capital judge the situation more by the presence of Soviet troops than the policies of the Karmal regime. The main reproach is less the regime's leftist options than its responsibility for this presence. For most people in Kabul, the intervention of the Soviet Union is an indelible stain on the regime. But at the same time they admit there are certain positive aspects in Mr Karmal's programme. For instance, greater freedom of speech is allowed than under preceding regimes. The main virtue of the rebels, according to these sources, lies more in the fact that they are fighting Soviet troops than in the ideas they represent or the kind of society they are demanding.

In any case, the security of President Karmal is the priority of priorities in Kabul, where he has appeared in public only twice in 10 months--at a ceremony marking the 2nd anniversary of the April 1978 revolution, and when he left for Moscow on October 15. On each occasion his appearance was very short and massive security precautions were taken on October 15 between the presidential palace and the airport.

Only people carrying official special passes were allowed to line the route and all access roads were blocked. There is a Soviet Army headquarters just beside the palace, and at nightfall only Soviet troops guard the area. This "isolation" breaks with the previous custom of Presidents Taraki and Amin of going about in public as much as psosible and often appearing on television. While their portraits were much in evidence in Kabul, a portrait of President Karmal is hardly ever seen in the streets here.

Conscription Problems

BK270940 Hong Kong AFP in English 0904 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Report by special correspondent Yves Heller after completion of a 2 week "official" visit to Afghanistan]

[Text] Kabul, 27 Oct (AFP)--The strike launched last week by professors and students at Kabul University against forced enrolment of young Afghans in the army, and the flight of youths abroad to escape conscription, underlines the difficulties faced by the regime of President Babrak Karmal in his bid to build up his armed forces.

The strengthening of the Afghan Army appears at the moment to be the regime's top priority at the very moment when, according to observers, there is a certain lessening in Afghan military operations. The ruling Afghan People's Democratic Party [PDPA] does not try to hide the fact that the regime has met with difficulties so far as army recruitment is concerned, but officials claim that these are being overcome. Numerous youths, including supporters of the regime, do not show much enthusiasm in doing their military service and have even tried to evade it, officials admit, although they claim things are improving.

Officials said that while in the past there was forced army recruitment, this was no longer continuing, but other sources contradict this and say that there are roundups of youths in the capital, some being sent to the army and the others being freed. University professors and students, who plan their strike to last until tommorrow, are opposed to students being taken out of their courses and forced to do military service. A veritable exodus of students of military age has started, with some classes being reduced by one-third as youths flee abroad to escape conscription. The authorities tried, just before the start of the strike, to reassure the public about military service conditions. They guaranteed that only those over 21 would be called up, while students would be given exemption. The period of military service varies from two years for the ordinary conscript to 6-12 months for students according to how advanced they are.

Western radios broadcasting to Afghanistan--they have many listeners here--are blamed partially for causing youths to refuse to go into the army as the radio stations report heavy Afghan Army losses in action against rebels. Afghan officials are very discreet about the size of the army, which Western observers place at about 35,000, compared to about 80,000 at the time of the December, 1979 coup. This correspondent saw a few Afghan troops when he went to Jalalabad and certain parts of the Kunar Valley recently. The main guard duties on airports and fuel depots were carried out by Soviet troops.

It would seem that most army recruits come from the ranks of the "Democratic Youth Organisation," which defines itself as an "auxiliary of the PDPA" and a "reserve" and "training school for future cadres." It claims a membership of from 50,000-60,000 Afghans aged from 16-25 and officials say that "several thousand" of them are in the army. The Afghan press reported last week on the founding of the"first independent battalion" in the army, formed by members of this youth organisation. In addition, its members form "social order brigades" which carry out military, educational and economic activities in the provinces.

Rebel Victory Claims

OW261857 Paris AFP in English 1840 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Islamabad, 26 Oct (AFP)--Moslem rebels have captured Afghan militia headquarters in Northern Takhar Province on the Soviet border and inflicted "heavy casualties" on the pro-Moscow Kabul troops, Afghan insurgents said here today. At least 50 soldiers, including an unspecified number of Russian officers, were captured and executed after a summary trial by an Islamic tribunal set up by the rebels, said the Pakistani-based Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan. Rebels first attacked the headquarters 10 days ago, the group said. Afghan soldiers "ran away" after suffering heavy casualties and alliance guerrillas now are in "complete control" of the building, the rebel said. They said that guerrillas also seized about 100 pieces of artillery and about a dozen machine-guns from the "fleeing troops".

Commandos from the same group, based in the Orgun District, also attacked the airport in Feyzabad, the capital of Badakshan Province, the rebels said. They reported five Soviet soldiers, including a high-level officer, were killed and two were wounded in the surprise raid. The operation was among the first successful operation of its kind carried out close to the Soviet Union, the rebels said.

Rumors of Government Shakeup

BK241317 Hong Kong AFP in English 1217 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 24 Oct (AFP)--Night letters have reappeared in Kabul after a gap of several weeks calling on Afghan Army officers to either openly declare their loyalty to the Soviet-backed regime or join the rebels, Western diplomatic sources said here today.

Quoting reports from the Afghan capital, the sources said on last Wednesday [22 October] several Afghan Army officers received the night letters asking them to stay back in their barracks or residences on 27 October, which would signify that they do not support the Babrak Karmal regime. Last Sunday, students and teachers of Kabul university issued night letters calling for a 5-day strike, which was to start yesterday to protest against forced conscription and demanding release of arrested students and privates who have completed their terms in the army, the sources said. The strike call apparently had little effect as most of the shops and business centres were open in Kabul yesterday.

Rebel activities continue unabated in Kabul and other Afghan provinces, the sources said and gave detailed accounts of rebel attacks. At least two Soviet Army officials and an Afghan bureaucrat working in the Finance Ministry were reported killed on October 15-16 near the Soviet residential complex at Khayh Khanah, about 3 km from the Kabul airport. Resident diplomats heard gun battles in residential areas in the city every day during the week, the sources said, but could not give details beyond saying that the duration of the gun battles ranged from 15 to 45 minutes.

Forced conscription was still continuing in downtown Kabul and residential areas. On last Thursday a team of Afghan Army soldiers shot dead a young man at Karte-Char, in downtown Kabul, as the latter refused to accompany them to the army office for possible conscription, the sources said.

The sources said that there was widespread speculation in Kabul of an impending change in the government. Public Works Minister Mr Nazar Mohammad has not been seen for several weeks and there are reports that Communications Minister Lt Col Aslam Watanjar, Interior Minister Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy and member of the Revolution Council and Central Committee of the Peoples' Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) Lt Col Sher Jan Mazduryar may be purged and posted outside as ambassador.

All three are members of the Khalq faction of the PDPA, which is opposed to Babrak Karmal's Parcham faction. Lt Col Wattanjar is now in Cuba leading his country's delegation to take part in a conference, Kabul radio said yesterday. The newly appointed governor of the rebel infested Qandahar Province, Mr Sarbiland, escaped an assassination attempt on October 15-16 when rebels threw bombs or grenades at his car. Mr Sarbiland's bodyguard was reported killed, the sources said. Before taking his new post Mr Sarbiland was minister for information in Karmal's cabinet. The sources said that the soviets were making necessary arrangements to cope with the winter. Several trucks carrying pre-fabricated slabs for constructing army barracks have arrived in Kabul last week. There has been a noticeable increase in construction activities in the city. Construction battalion trucks are seen moving in the city at every hour of the day transporting materials and men.

SENIOR PUBLIC WORKS MINISTRY OFFICIAL DEFECTS TO PAKISTAN

BK280055 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] A high official of the Afghan Public Works Ministry, Dr Abdul'Ali, recently crossed over from Afghanistan and has taken shelter in Pakistan. Dr Abdul'Ali, who obtained a doctorate in engineering in the Soviet Union, has been serving under the Babrak Karmal regime. In a radio interview, the former Afghan official said Soviet advisers are now in virtual control of the civil administration in Afghanistan. Under these circumstances he could not continue in service and hence decided to quit and take refuge in Pakistan. Dr Abdul'Ali repudiated the oft-repeated claim that the economy of Afghanistan was being improved. Since the Soviet military intervention no public works project has been implemented in Afghanistan. On-going projects were lying incomplete and the completed ones had been destroyed or are inoperative. He said economic exploitation of Afghanistan was going on. Only such projects are being undertaken which are beneficial for the occupying military forces. He particularly mentioned the much-propagated bridge over the Amu River. This bridge, he said, is being used for the movement of soviet troops and the transportation of military equipment into Afghanistan.

BRITISH JOURNALIST MEETS WITH SOVIET, AFGHAN OFFICIALS

TA281546 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 28 Oct 80

[From "Newsreel"]

[Text] It has been getting increasingly difficult to gather up-to-date intelligence of the situation in Afghanistan, with Foreign newsmen often being forced to rely on accounts from travellers because they cannot get into Afghanistan to see the situation for themselves. One exception has been a British journalist, Fred (Haliday) who has talked to ministers in the Afghan Government. He has given an account of what he learned to the BBC's Delhi correspondent, Mark Tully.

While in the capital of Kabul, he met ministers and officials of the Afghan government, including the foreign minister, Mohammad Dost, and some Soviet officials. The Soviet Officials claim that their military contingent was between 40 and 45,000 strong; that's about half the estimate of diplomats in Kabul. As for casualties, the Soviet officials claim that they were far below figures appearing in the Western press. The figure they gave was between 300 and 400. They said they lost more men from diseases like hepatitis than in the fighting. Afghan officials and ministers agreed that their policies needed to be explained more adequately to the people. On security, the impression that (Haliday) got from his meetings was that Russian and Afghan officials expected the fighting in the countryside to subside during the winter, but they feared that there might be trouble in the cities where the population has been swelled by villagers fleeing the fighting. Officials claim that there have been no major engagements in the countryside since July. Describing his own impressions, (Haliday) said the overall picture was extremely fragmented. Nevertheless, both Kabul and the western city of Herat appeared much calmer than in previous months. We read you that report from Mark Tully.

FOREIGN OFFICE PROTESTS 24 OCT AFGHAN HELICOPTER ATTACK

BK281528 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Pakistan has strongly protested to the Karmal administration over the attack by six helicopter gunships last Friday on an Afghan refugee camp and on three places at villages between Miranshah and Datta Khel in the North Waziristan Agency. The charge d'affaires of the Afghan Embassy was summoned to the Foreign Office today and was asked to convey to the Afghan Government the protest by the Pakistan Government over the unprovoked and deliberate attack on Pakistani territory. Three civilians including a child were injured in the incident.

SHAHI: 'SATISFACTION' WITH INITIAL RESPONSE TO MEDIATE GULF WAR

BK271732 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has said that the Islamic Conference is in a process of exploring the possibility of a visit to Iran and Iraq by a delegation comprising seven heads of state and governments from the Islamic world. In an interview with the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, before leaving New York for home after leading Pakistan's delegation to the UN General Assembly's current session, he said he saw no serious impediment to the proposed peace mission by such a delegation. He said the Iranian leaders, however, considered that the Islamic heads of state should begin their peace-making efforts by visiting Baghdad first.

He expressed satisfaction over the basic response from Iran and Iraq to the initiatives of the Islamic Conference which was trying hard to end the Gulf war. He said the Islamic Conference had been seeking to re-establish channels of communications in the hope that this effort would result in the identification of elements which will bring the hostilities to a speedy end and facilitate the search for a negotiated peaceful solution to the problems dividing the two countries.

Agha Shahi said Pakistan was agonized at the fraticidal conflict between the two countries not only because it undermines the concept of Islamic unity and solidarity but also because of its implications for peace, security and stability of the region. Pakistan viewed the situation with the greatest concern and was most anxious that this conflict between the two brotherly Islamic nations which militated against the ideals and principles of the Islamic Conference as well as the nonaligned movement come to an end as quickly as possible. The differences between the two countries did not lend themselves to a military solution. Being neighbors, there is more at stake than peaceful coexistence. Agha Shahi in the course of his interview also spoke on the prospect of a draft resolution on the Afghan crisis prepared by the Islamic group at the United Nations under his chairmanship.

ZIAUL HAQ DISCUSSES FOREIGN, DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Address to Lahore Garrison

BK231654 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Addressing officers of the Lahore garrison this afternoon, the president called upon the armed forces to dedicate themselves in service of the nation and the glory of Islam by following their tradition of professional efficiency and the spirit of self-sacrifice. He said the officers and men of the armed forces are the symbol of unity and they should keep this in mind. He directed them to show their high professional capability and effectively face the new challenges facing the country with determination. The president mentioned several steps that have been taken to strengthen the defense of the country.

Referring to the future political system, President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq made it clear that the system will be based on Islamic principles so that the objectives for which Pakistan has been created are fulfilled. He added that the Islamic ideology will have fundamental importance in Pakistan. He said Pakistan has achieved dignity and fame for its propagation of Islam and people both inside and outside the country highly appreciate Pakistan's efforts in this regard.

On the economic situation, the president said the overall situation has improved due to increased exports and agricultural production, and the country's economy has been put on a sound footing. Punjab Governor Lt Gen Ghulam Jilani Khan, corps commander Lt Gen Sardar Shawkat Lodhi and high-ranking military officers were also present on the occasion.

Concern Over Gulf, Afghanistan

BK240928 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has expressed concern over the continued fighting between Iran and Iraq and the situation in Afghanistan and certain other countries of the region. He said that the air of instability in the region, particularly in the Gulf, is not a healthy sign and it has created a bad trend. He was talking to newsmen at the Lahore Airport at midnight last night after a 2-day visit to the provincial capital. On the Iran-Iraq conflict, the president said that Pakistan's attitude toward the two countries should be projected in a friendly and neutral way which helps toward solving the problem. The Islamic Conference secretary general's visit to both the countries was a step in this direction. The outcome of Chatti's visit will be known within a few days, he added.

Replying to a question on Afghanistan, the president said efforts are being made to seek a political solution of the issue and there has been progress in discussions. He said that Foreign Minister Agha Shahi had a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in New York and the foreign secretary has visited Moscow to exchange views on the issue. He said that the number of members of the Standing Committee of the Islamic Conference on Afghanistan has been raised from three to five and Pakistan is currently moving a resolution at the General Assembly to enable the world fraternity to join in the efforts to find a solution of the crisis. That there are several options open for arriving at a political solution, he added.

Answering a question relating to a recent statement by the Indian prime minister about Pakistan, the president said that we look forward to better understanding. He said that the best thing in this regard is always to look after one's own house. Replying to another question, the president said that by the grace of God complete peace and stability prevails in the country.

Greetings to Tikhonov

BK251600 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has congratulated Nikolay Tikhonov on his appointment as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. In a message to the Soviet premier he said: Under your wise leadership your country will continue to progress on the path of prosperity and the existing friendly relations between Pakistan and the Soviet Union will further develop to the mutual benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

Speech to Muslim Congress

BK261615 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Excerpt] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that he is in constant touch with both Iran and Iraq in connection with the efforts to bring an early end to the hostilities between them.

Speaking at a reception hosted in his honor by the World Muslim Congress in Karachi this afternoon, the president said that he is deeply pained to see two brotherly Islamic countries fighting against each other. He said that Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti has held talks with leaders of these countries in Baghdad and Tehran, while he himself had visited there earlier as the head of the peace mission to ascertain the views of the two countries.

The president said that the Islamic countries are passing through a very delicate period and the spirit of unity and solidarity among the Muslim countries, which is needed today, was never needed more. He said that despite their freedom from colonial domination, the Islamic countries are still economically dependent on other nations.

Elections 'Suicidal' Now

BK251702 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Excerpts] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has urged the people to maintain complete unity in the ranks in order to overcome domestic problems and external dangers and to stand firm on their national ideology. Addressing a reception given in his honor by the citizens of Karachi this afternoon, he said our ultimate national aim is to usher in a truly Islamic order in this country. In his speech he cited from the writings and speeches of the great leader Jinnah to prove that the struggle of the Muslims of South Asia was to establish a nation where they could live in accordance with the principles of the Koran and the teachings of the prophet.

He said the people should consider which system of government meets the needs of an Islamic country. Can this need be fulfilled by a Western system of government where a few people get elected by making false promises and buying votes? The president said the elections are a means for the people to elect their representatives and this is not an end in itself. The people will have the opportunity to elect their representatives, but this is not a proper time for elections. They have to take into account the international situation as well as the external dangers facing the country. He said it would be suicidal to have elections at this juncture.

The president announced that the Federal Cabinet will soon be expanded and will include only people that are honest, dedicated and true Muslims. He said an advisory council would also be formed at the federal level to insure popular participation in the affairs of the country. It would be called the Majlis-I-Shoora and will include councillors, ulemas, nobles and people from other walks of life having a spotless character and the trust of the people. He stated that this arrangement would be provisional and would not be a substitute for the elections.

Earlier, while addressing senior officers of the armed forces, the president said his government can justly claim credit for achieving economic rehabilitation and taking practical steps to mold the nation into an Islamic system. He said the process of economic rehabilitation started 3 years ago will be further speeded up now with relief obtained through the repayment of foreign debts. The president reiterated his government's determination to continue with the process of Islamization so that the question of forming any kind of un-Islamic government in the country is finished forever. He said that with this objective in mind he has taken several measures, the results of which have already begun to show.

The president said the armed forces of the country are fully engaged in their professional duty and that only a few military personnel are serving in the government. He said the very existence of the country depends on a fully professional and well-equipped military. The country's military requirements are therefore being met within its financial resources.

He said that in light of the economic situation and external pressures, there can be a greater increase in the professional responsibilities of the armed forces and that they should be ready to make every sacrifice for the security and prosperity of the nation. The president, in his speech, gave a detailed presentation on the national and international situation.

Clarification on Federal Council

BK280843 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The president has said that, despite the difficult situation facing Pakistan on its borders, the situation within the country is completely under control. Talking to newsmen at Islamabad Airport this morning, he clarified reports published in some sections of the press today and said it appears his speech in Sukkur has not been correctly presented. In his speech he had stated that, despite some difficulties facing the country, with God's grace conditions within the country are normal. Under such circumstances he had therefore asked the people to remain vigilant. The president also clarified a press report about the formation of the Federal Council and expansion of the cabinet. He said the Federal Cabinet will soon be expanded and the Federal Council or Majlis-I-Shoora will be set up at the proper time.

Economic Policy Changes

BK291028 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The wheat policy for the 1980-81 crop, including the support price, the sugar policy for 1980-81 and the power rates have been reviewed at a high-level meeting in Islamabad this afternoon. The meeting, presided over by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, took into consideration the higher cost of production as a result of the increased cost of agricultural inputs because of increases in the petroleum prices and other relevant factors. The meeting took up the price increase of crude oil and other petroleum products recently announced by Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Kuwait. It was informed that the new oil price increase would add 958 million rupees to the country's oil bill. To meet this additional expenditure, the meeting decided that some increase in the price of oil was inevitable, however, care has been taken that price the increase in kerosene and light diesel oil, which are items of common use, is kept to the bare minimum. The revised oil rates will be effective from today.

KASHMIR PRESIDENT ASKS UN HELP FOR SELF-DETERMINATION

BK241024 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The Azad Kashmir president, Brig Mohammad Hayat Khan, has appealed to the United Nations to use its influence to help solve the question of Jammu and Kashmir according to universally recognized principles. In a message on United Nations Day, being observed all over the world today, he said the people of Jammu and Kashmir must be granted their basic right to self-determination.

NATIONAL ALLIANCE CHIEF DIES IN KARACHI

BK141638 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpts] We regret to announce that the talented religious scholar and prominent political leader Maulana Mufti Mahmood [leader of Jamait-e-Ulema-e-Islam and chief of the Pakistan National Alliance] died in Karachi today. He was 61. The president has expressed deep grief and anguish over the death of Maulana Mufti Mahmood. In a condolence message to the widow of the deceased the president said that the late Maulana Mufti Mahmood was a talented religious scholar and a prominent political leader of the country who was respected for his continuous service to the religious and for his political prudence. His religious and political services will be remembered for a long time to come.

KHOMEYNI 'ID GHADIR ADDRESS ON ISLAM, WAR

LD281753 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1057 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni to Majlis deputies and other government officials on 28 October in Hoseyniyeh Jamaran Mosque near Khomeyni's residence in Tehran--recorded, duration 63 minutes]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. May this great 'Id Ghadir be auspicious for the world's oppressed nations, for the masses suffering under the burden of the arrogant and for the noble, militant and Islamic nation of Iran. Man is a strange being. Among all beings, creatures created by Almighty God, there is no being like man. He is a being from which divine, heavenly being will come about as well as a satanic and hellish being. Other creatures are not like this. Among them there is no such gap between the perfect specimen and a defective, hellish specimen. This gap is one of the characteristics of man whom God has created with all of man's holy characteristics and everything is contained in him. From this being the holy prophet and other prophets have come into existence; and from the same being Abu-Jahl [one of the leading opponents of Muhammad] and other Abu-Jahls have come into existence. The gap between us and those (?infidels) is also immeasurable.

The actions which are performed by man, whether they are beautiful or ugly, whether they are good or evil, depend upon the spiritual characteristics of man. In appearance there is not a great deal of difference between various actions. However, what distinguishes actions from one another is the intention. "Verily, actions depend upon intentions." [Arabic saying] You may observe two persons with swords which come down alike and kill two persons in the same way. One of them [presumably one of those who uses the sword] may be equal to a lifetime of prayers, while the other may be immersed in corruption and wretchedness. However, the action is the same. A hand is lifted and brought down and kills a person. The difference between these two acts is the differnece between those two persons, the difference between their characteristics and the difference between the aims and goals which have given rise to those two acts. The motivation for the action is the goal. That which distinguishes actions from one another is the goal which motivates a person to do something. The grades of distinction and wickedness are also dependent upon the same reality. The difference between the motivations of various human actions is dependent upon spirituality, will, decision and goal.

You see certain things which have a divine purpose and nothing but the divine intention is involved in them. A divine act; an act divorced from all motivations except divine intention, like the acts performed by the prophets, may peace be upon them, in their propaganda--these are the acts which have no other motives but belief in God Alighty. Nonetheless, while the great prophets endured so many hardships in promoting their propaganda, they were never weakened by these hardships. The fact is that what seemed to be hardships to other people were not considered by them to be such; for, considering that the aim they were trying to achieve was so great and so sublime, they did not consider the hardships they were undergoing to be hardships. It was the goal which occupied their minds.

You know that the prophets spent all their lives trying to achieve their goal, without retreating one step or entertaining the slightest doubts. Sould one look at the life of the prophet, peace be upon his soul, during the 13 years he spent in Mecca and the 10 years in Medina, one would, I am certain, come to the conclusion that he did not even have what we would consider a day's rest.

When he was in Mecca, he faced so much danger, he suffered so many hardships from others, or, in other words, he was being subjected to such great harrassment that he was forced to seek refuge in a cave; but even there he was being watched by his opponents. Such was his life. He did not have a day of rest. When he realized that his propaganda was not as effective as he had intended it to be in Mecca, he migrated together with a few other people. Even if you look at his situation in Medina, you will notice how he faced hardships and battles there. Here, too, in the course of subsequent assaults, he shouldered the burden. However, the final goal was of such a nature that his opponents and obstacles were of no significance to him.

When he received a message in Mecca asking him to abandon his way in exchange for whatever he needed, he replied that even if you give me the universe, if you give me the earth and the sky, I would still follow the call, for this is a divine call; this is a divine assignment; it would be senseless to (?exchange) the divine assignment for a position, a post or some wealth. When aims are high, the hardships undertaken to reach them must be ignored.

On the other hand, those individuals who have discarded the veneer of humanity are actually animals appearing as humans, Satans appearing as humans; Satans appearing as humans; these individuals, too, were working toward their ideology; they had an ideology for which they were working. However, the difference between these two paths, these two ideologies is that one set of people was working to achieve animalistic and satanic qualities while the other set was working to achieve the divine ideology. These latter people want to turn these societies into human societies. These prophets have a mission from God Almighty; there is a purpose for them to come, through their call, their guidance and teachings, and turn into men the nations' the people who are at a crossroads, one leading to the path of humanity and the other to the path of Satan and inhumanity.

From the very beginning of creation and to the end, the idea has been to turn these groups into human beings; all the hardships suffered by the prophets; all the calls made by the prophets were aimed at guiding these species, who left to himself is worse than all animals, who is worse than all animals, to guide him to the right path and make man divine.

Of course, they did not succeed in making everyone into human beings. There were many rebellious elements. There were and there are many who have been outside the bounds of humanity; but they did all they could; the blessings in this world all emanate from the favors of the great divine prophets.

We should set for ourselves divine standards and also identify victory or defeat in the divine arena. If we are successful in the divine arena and on the straight path of humanity, we will be victorious, even if the whole world rises against us and even if we are destroyed. This is so because the criteria are not those applicable to the natural world.

The entire world is not limited to the natural world. The natural world is the lowest part of the creation, the dregs of creation. The true arena is the divine worlds which are inexhaustible, from whence we have come and whither we shall return. For man the standard of defeat and victory is that path, not the world of nature. If we succeed in following the path of the prophets, we shall be successful in the same way that the prophets, may God peace be upon them, were successful in the path which is the straight path of humanity, even though they were killed, even though some of them were burned, even though some of them endured hardships.

Nevertheless, all of them were victorious in that straight path which is the human path. On the contrary, those who were satanic, pharoahs and suchlike, were defeated in this path, were defeated in the path which is the human path. They did not even set foot upon this path. The enemies of humanity and of Islam did not even realize that there is anything apart from this animal existence and this world of nature.

Those who realized that the goal should be a divine goal, that we are from God and that to him shall be our return, realize that we are from God. [sentence as heard] We do nothing. We only devote to the path of God that which he has bestowed upon us, like prophet or, I suppose, on the path of the prophets. It is blindness if man thinks that he has done something. Man is immersed in God's bounties. His eyes are from God, his ears are from God, his strength is from God, his hands are from God, his feet are from God. All that he has belongs to God. I cannot even call it a trust. When everything that one has belongs to God if one gives them up in God's path, one has done nothing extraordinary. We have given to him that which is his.

If we understand human value versus divine value, we should no longer be affected by such things as economic blockades. Whatever one can do in the context of an economic blockade is something in the realm of the natural world. They can put military pressure on us, sometimes directly and sometimes through their associates. We should not be bothered by such things. We are assigned by God and are the most blessed. The most exalted God has granted us all kinds of blessings in order that we devote what he has granted us to his work. If we succeed in devoting that which God has granted us to his work, we will be victorious.

If a believing Muslim acts according to the religious and intellectual duty then he is victorious even though he is isolated and rejected in the animal society of men. That person who is in the shape of a human being and who acts contrary to the human path, even though he succeeds, his animal qualities will be fortified, his savagery will increase. Man is a being who is infinite in both directions. He is infinite in the direction of good and he is infinite in the direction of wickedness. We should find the standards distinguishing between man and animals, between man and Satan, so that we can find out who is victorious and who is not.

All the power at the disposal of those whom we call superpowers is devoted to the promotion of animalism. They mobilize all their power for animalistic and satanic actions.

They do not even achieve that properly. If they had achieved what they desired to achieve they should have a rest. The fact is that the more these powers advance and the more they have, they still desire even more, and even if they have the whole world it is still not sufficient for them. This is because in that direction of bestiality man, too, is infinite. What makes man secure is God, it is the mention of God. "Truly, only the mention of God satisfies the hearts." Those divine beings feel secure because God is their support. Those other beings who are satanic have no support. Whatever they do, no matter how much tyranny they commit, no matter how many countries they possess they still wish to occupy another country. Do not imagine that even if you give the entire world to such people they will be satisfied.

If they give this entire planet to one of them he will not be satisfied. He will be tempted to go to other planets and see what is happening there and explore them, as they did when they landed on the moon. This is due to the fact that even in animal ambitions man is different from the rest of the animals. When animals eat and are full they will go and sit and will not disturb others until they again become hungry. Man should choose this path, the straight path, so that he may also feel secure, so that he is detached from amassing a fortune.

Even when the prophets were insulted they did not pay any attention to it, because their aim was something different. They neither despaired, nor did they lost heart, nor did they complain. The prophets were concerned about why human beings who have a healthy mind should be like this. The holy prophet was concerned about this. There is also a verse in the Koran which asks why the prophet torments himself so much because the people do not believe. His intention was to make them into human beings. Whenever a man became a proper human being, this was a glad tiding for the holy prophet and for other prophets. The thought of conquering a country or dominating and other nonsensical talk which is prevalent among the satanic people, such thoughts did not at all exist in the minds of the prophets. The world of nature is of no significance to the prophets. They have tried to get hold of these slaves of nature, these naturalists, and to take them away from this realm and guide them toward other worlds and other realms and to that which is beyond our imagination.

This change that has now come about in our society is something akin to a miracle; it is a change akin to traveling a 100-year journey overnight. If a sage man, a learned man or a man of divine wisdom were to preach to people for 30 or 40 years, he would, perhaps, be able, with a good deal of hard work, to guide a group of people. A country with a population of some 30 million has suddenly leaped out of the darkness of the past into the present. The change that has occurred in our country now is characterized by the unanimous public declaration of the people that they want Islam, not Satan. This has attracted God's grace toward them. When the most blessed, most exalted God observed that a nation, from top to bottom, said that it wants Islam, he bestowed his grace upon them. It is God's grace that drove the youngsters who would normally be concerned with youthful matters to engage in a (?confrontation) between Islam and that which is against Islam, and willingly, too. They are not like the soldiers in other countries who need coercion and pressure, promises and enticements. Our youngsters are willing. When I see youngsters on television from all walks of life and all parts of the country so enthusiastically making packages [for the war efforts], I feel ashamed of myself. This nation has changed in this manner. It has become a nation in which all sections have risen for the sake of Islam and their own Islamic homeland. Everyone is doing what he can.

You have seen some old men--one of them came here--come and say we feel left out because we are not strong enough and cannot go [presumably to the battlefront]. The same thing is true of very young ones. The children are doing the same thing which is being done by the older ones. They wish to receive military training. A country has been changed in this way. This is God's grace; we will not be defeated. So long as the shadow of the grace of Almighty God is upon our heads, we fear nothing.

Had we been a material being, had we been a person who could not see, had we closed our eyes to the other world and could only see that world, if one of us was killed, we would sit and mourn. However, when a person is a Muslim and is trying to attain Islamic goals, he does his utmost and does not fear defeat. The battlefields which you see, which all--many people--have gone and seen; when the young ones fighting there see one of their brothers killed, they do not waiver. With the same zeal with which they went to the war, they welcome martyrdom with the same courage and bravery. This is an important issue. Iran has achieved a situation which we cannot describe in any other way except to say that it is a divine country. It is a country whose people have realiced that they should sacrifice themselves for the sake of Islam. [shouts of "God is great" and "Khomeyni is the leader"]

You make a comparison between our nation and other nations. No nations are all good. Some of them cannot arise due to the pressures exerted on them; but God willing they will arise. You compare the leaders of other countries with the leader of this country. Which war front has Mr Carter been on? He is sitting in his White House, in his country palace, and sending those around him to war and to get killed, saying serve me even if you die. Or take Mr Saddam.

Which battlefronts has he inspected? He is even afraid of his own troops. He is afraid of his own nation. What country do you know of in which the president is constantly on the battlefronts, moving between one town and another? Where do you find such things? Where have you seen Friday imams donning uniforms like soldiers and going to the front? Where can you see such things? Where have you seen soldiers and their commanders making sacrifices in such a manner as in Iran, some getting killed and yet the others still moving forward? Where can you see such things? These are matters which cannot be explained in any other way except in terms of the straight path of humanity.

The reason is that our nation is not separate from its government or from its army. They are all one; they are not afraid of one another. We are not worried about our Tehran, our Shiraz or our Esfahan coming under military rule. We are not worried about this or that tribe or group here and there in the country rising against us. We are not worried about such things. There may be a couple of misled and deceived children and youngsters. They should also behave themselves, and will do so, God willing. This is now an exemplary country. We hope that this becomes a model for all other countries. You will not find a single country in history in which men, women and children give so much support to the army and pasdaran [Islamic Revolution Guards Corps]. If you know of another place like it, please tell me. What country do you know of in which not only men but also women would fight shoulder to shoulder with the army, with the pasdaran, with all the armed forces, in which everyone would pitch in in any way they can? Is Iraq like this?

It is very comical. He, Mr Saddam, had said that the difference between those who have volunteered on his side--and they number 400,000--and those who are in Iran is that they [the Iraqis] respect him while the guards and the Iranian soldiers make no attempts.

Saddam thinks that Iraq has been concealed from the world in such a way that no one can see it. If you mean what you say, that the people are behind you, then why don't you go among the people and find out? One recalls the time of Mohammad Reza. Whenever he wanted to move from one street to another, he would have all kinds of armed guards protect him, all the houses in the area would be evacuated weeks before the event and security forces would be housed in them. Now, however, we can see the prime minister of Iran going here and there, making public speeches. The same applies to the president. If Saddam means what he claims, then why doesn't he go and meet the people? Why has he locked himself up?

What possessed him, without due thought and consideration, without considering the views of others to commit such a crime? Was it because one or two people told him the time was ripe and appropriate? What possessed him in the first place to run around here and there asking for peace? How can we reach peace? (?On what basis) can we reach peace? This is like asking the prophet of Islam to reach peace with Abu Jahal [a figure in early Islamic writings unwilling to accept Islam]. This does not lend itself to peace. You who have committed so many crimes against your own country and our country; you who have caused the killing of so many Muslims; you who have committed all those crimes which I believe have few precedents in history; you who have committed those crimes in Dezful--now you expect our president, our prime minister, our Majlis to sit with you and hold a session and shake hands with you and exchange pleasantries, and tell you: All right, Shatt al-'Arab is yours. Now can you leave us alone? Is this what it is all about?

What answer can we give to the Iraqi people, who for many years have been governed by a regime which has killed many of their youth? This regime has annihilated many Iraqi children and martyred many ulema; now we, who claim to be Muslims, are expected to sit around the same table and talk to them of peace and compromise.

Let us leave the answer that we must give to God. However, we must reply to the Iraqi nation. We may not have to answer all the prophets immediately, but we must answer (?the present) imam [of the Shi'ites] and the oppressed people of the world. How can we answer the Iraqi people, if a petition is sent to us from Karbala' asking us: Why did you negotiate with a person who has martyred our ulema and imprisoned our intellectuals?

As they have told us there is no room left in the prisons, they have evacuated certain places and have turned them into jails. They ask us: How have you made peace with such people? What compromise can we have with those people?

What can we say to the families of our martyrs? We have given so many martyrs; how, then, can we be expected to sit with them at the same negotiating table? Our problem is an ideological one. It is not a problem of personal ambition; our quarrel concerns Islam. We ask: How can we compromise with an individual who considers Islam as being a religion against his party? That brand of Islam is worse than blasphemy. His Islam is the Islam of "aflaq which is worse than Carter's Islam. That individual believes that Islam is against all his principles and, if he could, he would smash it. Are we expected to sacrifice Islam? Is Islam the earth or the sky?

At the time of the deposed shah we were also told to compromise with Saddam. Were we right to compromise with someone opposing Islam? Of course, this man represents Islam less than the shah did. What that little man [the former shah] used to do when he used to go to the shrine of Imam Reza and used to have his pictures taken, is now being done by this man [Saddam Husayn]. The other night, it was in radio or somewhere else that I saw him praying without kneeling.

There is no way that we can compromise with these people, because we have one aim and that is Islam. Our entire nation wants Islam. Saddam's aim is an anti-Islamic one. It is impossible for Islam to compromise with its opponents. Of course, Islam allows us to accept a person who becomes a Muslim and behaves in accordance with Islamic teachings, if we are sure he is a Muslim. If he abandons his actions, gives up ruling the country of Iraq, becomes like one of the commoners and repents and says: "I am a Muslim," then [indistinct passage in Arabic] and Islam cancels what preceded it. God has always put kindness in our hearts, but he has blackened the hearts of these people because of their behavior; these people are incorrigible, they cannot repent at all. He even congratulated those who committed these crimes; these crimes make it impossible to reform these people, and we have no right to correct them either. Let us imagine that I decide to follow my passion; then what about my divine duty? We are dutybound, just as we were when we could not correct Mohammad Reza. We could not reply to families who had lost loved ones in Shahrivar. I asked [name indistinct]: What can I say to the old woman who has lost a son?

This is as if we entered into a compromise with Mr Mohammad Reza, expecting him not to rule, but act as a constitutional monarch. The meaning of this would be for him to sit up there, with us shouting "his imperial majesty; the aryamehr" [shah's title] while he enjoyed all the ceremonies and luxuries, but expected him in return not to humiliate us. What I was saying then was: What am I to say to this old woman who is asking me: What were you doing when I lost my son, while you were calling him "his imperial majesty?"

It is the same now. Who are we to make peace with these people, who keep shouting: "Let us negotiate, and we shall return to Islam?" It seems they do not recognize Islam yet. Some of the court mullahs advise us and say: "Let us return to Islam," they have no idea what Islam is.

They do not think of Islam as being anything other than a means by which to make material gains. How can we compromise? If they were familiar with Islam, they should have realized that Saddam, this 'Aflaqite Saddam is not a Muslim and has attacked an Islamic country. All Muslims are duty bound to attack a person who attacks an Islamic country. [words indistinct]

The mullahs who still support the imperial court want us to return to Islam; you go back to Islam, you must understand what Islam is. If Islam is to be encapsulated into rewards and positions and animal instincts (?then do not expect us) to turn to your Islam. Islam is [words indistinct]; Islam is that for whose aims the prophet and his disciples suffered so many hardships. Are we now to abandon Islam simply because we have lost a few young men, despite the fact that they are very dear to us?

Are we expected to abandon Islam and sit at a negotiating table? We who lost so many youth on Tehran's streets and in other cities shall not compromise, even if all powers lend a supporting hand to this filthy person. Our nation will pursue its goal till it reaches it. Our youth and our people, men and women, are after their aims and targets and will not compromise with any power or any superpower. [shouts of "God is great" and approval from the crowd]

The difference between our army and their army is that the hands of our forces are linked to Islamic principles. Islam has determined the behavior of our forces. But their army has free hands and can fire ground-to-ground missiles and 9-metre and 10-metre artillery [as heard]...[Khomeyni does not finish sentence] If they succeed in destroying a city completely, then they will be congratulated by the leaders of the Iraqi regime. Our forces will not do such a thing; they cannot possibly commit such crimes. Our forces only bombard their strategic bases and kill those who are against Islam and the prophet of Islam; and our forces will continue to do so. [shouts of "God is great"]

I must congratulate the places all over Iran, in particular I must congratulate Khuzestan and especially Dezful, because they are resisting so well and fighting bravely against the enemy. And I offer my condolences to those who have lost their children. We are all in this together, we all share the grief. The youth did not belong to their parents alone, they were the youth of Islam. The prophet of Islam commiserates with you. This is a bereavement to Islam. I would like to thank you because you fought for the sake of Islam and Islam and God will reward you. And I would like to thank all the armed forces who have performed their duty in this war between Islam and blasphemy, and indeed they have fought well; they have suffered losses and our country has been damaged. I thank them all and all the high-ranking officers, thank God we do not have any high or low [as heard], and all those brothers, the Majlis deputies who went to the war fronts. The prime minister went there, the president, the Friday imam and all others who are serving the country and are sincerely engaged in service; I would like to thank them all. And our nation must commend them. They are your brothers and our brothers who have gone to the war fronts and are being martyred and are working hard. And God willing, they will be victorious and the opponents of Islam will be put in their places.

I must thank Iraq; I would like to thank the nation of Iraq. They have supported Iran, which means support for Islam, as far as they have been able. I must also thank all the young people and others from all over the world, from Canada, America, Europe, India, Pakistan and other places who have expressed support for us and have announced their readiness to defend Islam.

And I beseech God Almighty to grant success and happiness to them all. And, God willing, the time will never come that we might need all the youth, individuals and all the committed people to attack and destroy such a person. Our own youth are sufficient for this purpose; and the important point is that God Almighty is with us and we rely upon the gracious Almighty God and we hope to remain dependent on God forever to be able to preserve the blessings of God Almighty. [shouts of "God is great"]

I beseech God Almighty to grant health and happiness to all nations, and to the oppressed. And may God's peace and mercy be upon you all. [shouts of "God is great," "Khomeyni is the leader," followed by a song in praise of Khomeyni]

Rafsanjani Comments During Meeting

LD281906 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpts] On the anniversary of the auspicious 'Id Ghadir, at 1000 today all the deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the prime minister and the members of the Council of Ministers, regional managers of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran from throughout the country, and a group of various sections of the public met with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the Hoseyniyeh Jamaran Mosque, in order to express greetings on this auspicious day. During this meeting, which was attended by a number of domestic and foreign reporters, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis, began by saying: [announcer read]

It is a great honor for the nation's representatives in the Majlis to be received by the esteemed leader of the Islamic Revolution on the auspicious 'Id Ghadir so that they can voice their congratulations and gratitude. Today is the day when the [words indistinct] started their war against the jurisconsult and the spirit of Shi'ism. [passage omitted praising the virtures of Khomeyni]

Referring to the war initiated by the cruel Ba'thist Iraqi regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Majlis speaker added: he Majlis is anxious lest during this forced war, negligence and slackness might cause us--God forbid--to incur useless casualties in areas such as Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr]. Nevertheless, we sincerely believe that victory is ours. When the nation and the leadership are confronting the military, the satanic and puppet regime, all the promises of the Koran avow to the victory of that nation.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani concluded by saying: We warn those who, incidentally or through negligence, cause the death of young people, that the nation and the leader of the revolution will certainly not forgive their sins.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. HOSTAGES REPORTED

Kho'ini on Hostages

LD281151 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "The U.S. Hostages' Fate"]

[Text] Tehran--The suspense will have been kept up right to the end. On Monday morning, while the Iranian parliament's second closed session was underway, people were still wondering whether the U.S. hostages' release had been secured once and for all.

Almost 2 hours after the beginning of Sunday morning's session, which was public, nobody knew whether the matter would even be debated. Of course the question was on the agenda, but the deputies calmly examined, article by article, other bills relating among other things to the irrigation of unutilized fallow lands and pensions for retired people....

The Iranian parliament is the mirror of the Iranian revolution. Some deputies come to the assembly accompanied by fierce-looking bodyguards, with machineguns in their hands.

Others, more modestly, check in their pistols at the cloakroom before entering the sumptuous hall which was once the imperial senate; the walls are of green marble or are upholstered in beige leather, the dome is harmoniously curved and there are crystal chandeliers. Clerics in white or black turbans, young people in sports shirts, "bourgeois" in suits and women in chadors take their seats in the luxurious garnet-colored armchairs arranged in a semicircle.

You would think you were at Westminister. The Islamic Republic deputies are possible even slower than their British colleagues in procedural matters, and just as concerned to respect the diversity of opinions which are expressed with surprising bluntness. Parliamentary Speaker Ayatollah Rafsanjani settles quarrels with unshakable phlegm, often referring to the Constitution or the assembly's internal rules. The relevant article read from the podium by one of his assistants is enough to end a fierce argument immediately.

The announcement during this session of the destructive bombing of Dezful, described in moving terms by that city's deputy, a bearded young man in a light-blue sweater, almost postponed the depate on the hostages. "I propose that the question be postponed indefinitely!" one deputy said. "It would be scandalous to discuss the fate of 52 healthy Americans when our citizens are being massacred!" Another retorted: "Mr Carter must not be given an additional pretext for discrediting us and, in any case, we must abide by the agenda!" "The hostages should stay in detention until the end of the war!" a third deputy shouted. "Enough demagoguery! Let us be responsible and take a decision without delay!" several deputies replied in chorus. Ayatollah Rafsanjani read out a draft resolution submitted by a regulation number of assembly members who were calling for an adjournment.

There was another maneuver by the "diehards": They insisted that a possible debate on the hostages should be public and not behind closed doors, as a group of deputies had recommended. Since public sessions are usually broadcast on radio and shown on television, the "hard-liners" were hoping to "unmask in the eyes of the people" those among their colleagues who are in favor of releasing the U.S. captives.

The vote on the two draft resolutions gave observers the first sign of the prevailing mood in the assembly. A majority voted against an adjournment and for a debate behind closed doors. The process of a settlement between Tehran and Washington had clearly begun, as was to be confirmed by the information leaked after the session. One swallow does not make a summer but "liberals" such as former Prime Minister Bazargan and "revolutionaries"--for instance Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Montazeri, known for his implacable hostility to "U.S. imperialism"--combined to recommend the hostages' release on the conditions set by Imam Khomeyni a few weeks ago.

On this last point the attitude adopted by the ad hoc commission responsible for determining the fate of the U.S. detainees is much more significant. Contrary to what people believed, it did not propose any additional condition. The commission's keynote speaker, who is also parliamentary deputy speaker, Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini, told us with a broad smile Monday: "We would never have allowed ourselves to deviate so much as an inch from the imam's directives."

Therefore, it should be concluded from this that there is no longer any question of asking President Carter to withdraw the AWACS planes from Saudi Arabia or to offer "public apologies" for the "crimes committed by the United States in Iran for more than 35 years."

Increased Advantages

Indeed many officials agree in private that Iran could not obtain any more concessions from the Americans and that the "price" offered by the White House chief today is much higher than the one Tehran could hope to obtain after the presidential elections. The "value-added tax" already paid by Washington has taken the form of public declarations condemning Iraq's aggression, calling for the withdrawal of Baghdad's forces from Iranian territory and guaranteeing the Islamic Republic's territorial integrity.

The immediate advantages which Tehran could obtain from releasing the hostages are greater: The recovery of the funds frozen in U.S. banks, the lifting of the trade embargo imposed by the United States and the European nine, the end of Iran's isolation on the international scene--all vital trump cards in the war effort which is now the priority for the Iranian leaders.

Thus, the virtual unanimity which was demonstrated during the occupation of the U.S. Embassy 4 November last year has just been achieved again, paradoxically, in the opposite direction: aside from the Mojahedin-e Khalq, who officially asked parliament to postpone the debate on the U.S. hostages until after the U.S. elections--essentially for tactical reasons--all the other political parties, whether Muslim or Marxist, including the Tudeh Communist Party, are in favor of a settlement on the conditions set by Imam Khomeyni: "We are not in favor of the seizure of hostages per se," Tudeh Secretary General Kianuri told us. "The operation which made it possible to mobilize the people against U.S. imperialism has lost its usefulness; the war plotted against us by the United States is quite enough to enable us to pursue that objective."

Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini, who was behind the U.S. Embassy occupation as mentor of the Islamic students, was more explicit: "We have reaped all the fruits of our enterprise," he told us Sunday evening with a satisfied expression. "We defeated the attempt by the 'liberals' (for him the term is pejorative--Rouleau note) to take control of the machinery of state; we forced Mr Bazargan's government to resign; the tree of the revolution has grown and gained in strength; we have demonstrated both to our people and to international opinion that we have the means not only to resist but also to defeat the omnipotent United States, which believed it held Iran in its hand....

Mr Kho'ini, who is also chairman of the Iranian parliament's foreign affairs committee, said he is anxious to "dispel the illusions of the Shemiran (Tehran's most select districts) and the illusions which might be cherished abroad: The possible release of the hostages would not mean the end of our battle against the United States. This battle, which is intended to cut all ties of dependency with the United States, whether economic, cultural, military or social, is only just beginning. Some people have still failed to understand that the Islamic revolution is essentially anti-imperialist and that nothing will deflect it from its path." This means that the votes cast Sunday by Mr Bazargan and his friends are diametrically opposed in meaning to the votes cast by Mr Kho'ini and his supporters.

The foreign affairs committee chairman discussed President Carter's behavior with cutting irony. According to him, President Carter could have secured the hostages' release "a long time ago," "if only he had been prepared to pay the price which he is not prepared to pay to ensure his reelection." Mr Kho'ini concluded his attack with a warning: "If Carter does not accept the conditions set by the Iranian parliament as they stand, he would be wrong to think that we have no means of exerting pressure on the United States, even after the presidential elections.

I think that we have shown sufficiently clearly that the Islamic Republic regards itself as free, that it does not conform to any rule or custom which people might try to impose on it from outside."

Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini made no reference to the new confidential message which Washington sent to the Tehran government Thursday 23 October. We have reason to think that in its letter the U.S. Government reiterated its acceptance of three of the four conditions set by Imam Khomeyni. As for the fourth--restitution of the shah's fortune--Washington has apparently promised to support any legal action which might be taken by the Iranian authorities to that end. It remains to be seen whether the Iranian parliament will prove to be equally conciliatory.

The unknown factors, which have been markedly reduced in the past 24 hours, remain, but the denouement of the drama which has been going on for 1 year seems imminent.

AFP Forecast of Decision

NC291205 Paris AFP in English 1148 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 29 Oct (AFP)--The Iranian parliament will hold a public debate tomorrow on the fate of the hostages and is likely to set conditions for their release in line with the [word indistinct] of the four conditions laid down by revolutionary leader Ruhollah Khomeyni, many members of parliament said today.

They predicted a final decision on the hostages either tomorrow or at the next session on Saturday after the Muslim sabbath. These forecasts were made at the end of a closed door debate this morning on the hostages.

Only a few MP's said that supplementary conditions might still be imposed by the Majlis (parliament). They said that body has discussed the possibility of demanding withdrawal of American "AWACS" (advanced warning radar surveillance aircraft) from Saudi Arabia and withdrawal of American forces from the Gulf area.

But the Iranian law-makers did not consider the AWACS and U.S. forces problems very important in the framework of the hostages issue, the MP's said.

EFE on Terms for Release

PA282126 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2044 GMT 28 Oct 80

[By Fernando Mass]

[Excerpt] Tehran, 28 Oct (EFE)--EFE learned here tonight that the Iranian parliament has already reached a final agreement regarding the conditions that it will present to the United States for the release of the 52 U.S. hostages.

Two deputies confirmed to this correspondent that the conditions include the four proposals made by the Ayatollah Khomeyni some months ago, plus two others that were recently added.

The first four are: the lifting of the freeze on $8 billion belonging to the Iranian state in U.S. banks, the turning over of the fortune of Shah Reza Pahlavi, a commitment by the White House not to interfere in Iranian affairs and a pledge not to request any kind of compensation from Iran for having held the hostages.

The parliament, meeting here on Sunday, particularly to discuss the topic, agreed to add the demand that Washington withdraw its warships and its "spy planes," known as AWACS (Advanced Warning and Command Systems) from the Persian Gulf region and that the United States issue an official declaration condemning U.S. policies toward Iran in the past.

These conditions, which EFE reported yesterday from Tehran, were confirmed today by two deputies, one of whom, M. Bahona, was a member of the all-powerful Revolution Council after the overthrow of the shah. The other, named Hejezi, is a deputy representing Tehran.

Khalkhali on Release of Hostages

NC291105 Paris AFP in English 1025 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Beirut, 29 Oct (AFP)--It would be in Iran's interest to release the American hostages in exchange for military spare parts needed in the war with Iraq, influential Iranian deputy and Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali said in an interview from the battered Iranian town of Dezful published here today.

The ayatollah, who gained publicity with a crushing anti-dope campaign during which several hundred people were executed, was speaking to the daily AS-SAFIR, which said he had exchanged robes for military uniform and was fighting alongside the troops.

Ayatollah Khalkhali said that "in order to renew his term of office" American President Jimmy Carter was ready to solve the hostage problem by supplying badly needed parts to Iran for its American-built military equipment.

The ayatollah added, however, that with currently available equipment Iran could continue the fight "for another ten years."

Conditions for Release

JN281942 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The agent radios and mercenary newspapers are trying to attribute an alleged and fictitious bargain to brother Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. These radios and papers said that the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran concluded a clandestine deal with the United States for the supply of arms and equipment in return for the release of the hostages. They are talking with the tone of someone who has achieved an information scoop when they say that brother Raja'i asked the UN secretary general to adopt a futile resolution similar to that of 242 that would call for the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces and for a gradual cease-fire.

They said that brother Raja'i concluded a secret deal with the United States in return for the hostages, as if they had achieved an information scoop. The matter, however, is crystal clear. Iran has set several specific conditions that should be met in return for the release of the hostages. Otherwise, nothing will take place. Accordingly, the matter is not a deal. Iran has never intended to keep the hostages in Iran forever. The seizure of the hostages was an expression of the Muslim people's will and of their determination to rid themselves of the chains of subservience. The hostages' release is intended to expose inperialism's methods and conspiracies against the oppressed peoples. That's why the leader imam has asked the people, represented by the Majlis deputies, to set the conditions for their release.

It goes without saying that the United States, particularly Carter, is a million times more concerned about the hostages' release than Iran and since they insist on this, the revolutionary Iranian people have the right to dictate their conditions. Iran's conditions are clear and easy to fulfill, if the rulers in the White House have a conscience. Iran's assets are frozen in the United States, Iran has paid huge sums to purchase weapons from the United States and here we see the owner of the Statue of Liberty confiscating these sums, the weapons and the spare parts that it should have delivered. This is the law of the jungle. This is how the U.S. bullies behave in the Middle East arena.

Iran intends to get rid of subservience and foreign intervention in its domestic affairs. The United States always wants to be a custodian of the Islamic Republic and even of the Islamic revolution. Therefore, Iran wants the United States to admit its crimes and faults and to pledge not to intervene in the future. These conditions are not negotiable. Therefore, these conditions are not a deal and are not negotiable.

The agent news media is well aware of the fact that brother Raja'i is not a prime minister in a tyrannical regime using such twisted methods. He himself said in the United States: We have clear-cut conditions and there is absolutely no need to negotiate or bargain. That is why he refused to meet with Carter, Brzezinski and Muskie. Brother Raja'i is a link in the chain of those pursuing the course of the imam. The course of the imam represents the people's will. Therefore, nobody in Iran can deviate from this course, the course of the people and the Koran.

The mercenary news media wanted to draw a fake picture about secret negotiations between brother Raja'i and the United States to cover the disappointment of imperialism when the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran refused to talk with Carter.

It is not strange for the news media of the agents and superpowers to fabricate a report about brother Raja'i's request to the UN secretary general to adopt a resolution similar to that of 242 that calls for the withdrawal of Saddam's forces from their positions inside Iranian territory and for a gradual cease-fire.

This is not surprising because the Western news media, though famous, has accustomed us to lies and falsehood. The noble listener undoubtedly recalls its vicious and inhuman role in the October war. The Western news media is well aware that the leader imam rejected the cease-fire and that the Iranian people also reject the cease-fire. The prime minister, the Cabinet members and the Majlis members also reject the truce and the silencing of the guns and rifles and any effort to prevent them from championing God.

As for the spare parts which the Zionist and imperialist organs are claiming that the Islamic Republic of Iran had received from Israel, it is better to leave this subject as an obvious farce, with no comment.

DPA on Fifth Condition

LD281350 Hamburg DPA in German 1245 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 28 Oct (DPA)--A majority of deputies in the Iranian parliament are said to favor concluding the debate tomorrow on the 52 hostages held since last 4 November. This was reported by Tagesschau [television news program] in Hamburg at noon today.

Tagesschau said it learned from Tehran that the seven-man commission which is working out the conditions for the release of the hostages has added a further condition to the four already set by Ayatollah Khomeyni.

This is that the United States must promise to broadcast a 3-hour television transmission from the Tehran parliament so that Iran has the opportunity to make its attitude on the problem known to the American people.

When this has been done, the first group of hostages will be released. The second group will then be released after the United States has fulfilled the other four conditions: Return of the shah's wealth; freeing the frozen Iranian assets in the United States; renunciation by Washington of demands of Iran; and a guarantee of noninterference.

According to Tagesschau's information, some of the Tehran deputies want to conclude the debate on the question of the hostages only after the U.S. presidential elections on 4 November. The majority, however, are said to be in favor of a quicker solution under the above five conditions.

RAJA'I INTERVIEWED ON GOVERNMENT'S APPROACH TO WAR

LD282046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1651 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Coinciding with the celebration of the happy occasion of the 'Id Ghadir Khom today, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, attended Martyr Mostafa Khomeyni Hospital and visited those wounded fighting Iraqi Ba'th aggressors and mercenaries on the warfronts. The hospital houses dozens of war wounded, including a number of Lebanese and Iraqi Muslim crusaders who, in support of the army of Islam and the Islamic revolution, fought the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary forces and were wounded on the various fronts. At the hospital the prime minister spoke to every one of these fighters and listened to what they had to say. In this connection our colleague has had an interview with Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, which you will now hear:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Raja'i, on the 'Id today you visited and spoke to dozens of war wounded at Martyr Mostafa Khomeyni Hospital. Please tell us about the message which these wounded men have for the Iranian nation.

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. If I may say so, both those who could speak and those who could not do so and conveyed their message with their eyes sent this message to all their brothers and sisters: that this path which has begun should continue to the very last. The essence of their argument was that the army should become a people's army, all-encompassing and ubiquitous, in order to defend the honor, dignity and territorial integrity of the Islamic homeland. They said that a day would come when the homeland would be strengthened. They said that the current situation should not weaken your resolve. They said you should be tough and continue the path until total victory. Their morale was truly remarkable and indeed my own morale was multiplied by seeing them, and I nurture the hope that God Almighty will grant us all success until the last moment when we shall hand over the infidel to the courts and God willing, shall liberate both ourselves and the Iraqi people. May God grant us this success.

[Question] Mr Raja'i, contrary to all Islamic standards and international laws, the Iraqi Ba'th Government has subjected our hospitals to missile, mortar and artillery attacks and has even subjected ambulances carrying the war wounded to machinegun attacks and a hail of bullets. Has Iran brought this up at international forums and what was the result of this?

[Answer] If I may say so, as is well known, they should not attack ambulances and hospitals. In my opinion international forums are far too small to be able to attend to these problems.

So long as our brothers and sisters are determined to build history, they themselves will solve these problems. But as to the example you gave, I think that the infidel Saddam is so ignoble that one could give not only the example of hospitals and ambulances, for we all know that at about 1 a.m. he attacked our houses in Dezful at a time when people did not have the least means of defense, that is, running away. In other words, Saddam and all those who are implicated in Saddam's agentry and are killing our defenseless people could not defend themselves in front of the most cruel people in history, let alone in front of humanity and justice. But just the same I maintain the fate of the war will be moulded by our brothers and sisters with their powerful hands and with the succor of God Almighty, and international forums when faced with such epics are far too weak and puny to do anything. It is we who should take action and, God willing, we shall do so.

[Question] As we have increasingly witnessed, most of the defense within cities is being carried out by the citizens themselves in Iran and Iran's defensive war is more of a people's war, whereas Iraq, as you have noted, is increasingly employing heavy equipment and weapons which are against humanity. This has made our people more vulnerable from the standpoint of losses and martyrdom. Just as you have said, the people in those cities which were subjected to missile attacks have made certain requests that Iran, too, should retaliate with heavy weapons against the Iraqi Ba'th infidels. What is the Iranian Government's reply to the people in this respect?

[Answer] I would like to say that what is certain is that the people know that we will do everything in our power to defend our dignity and honor. Our compatriots should know that this is the nature of war and there are such things as being killed and killing, just as we all know that Iraq is fighting and killing in order to further the ambitions of a clique while we are fighting in defense of the honor and dignity of our homeland. It goes without saying that we, too, should employ heavy arms and equipment. But I do not think that any of our compatriots would say that we should kill Iraq's defenseless people. This makes us tougher, firmer and more decisive.

Right from the beginning we knew that in order to carry out the behest of his masters Saddam would be prepared to spill even the blood of our young children, to deprive them of every member of their families or even to cause one to remain as a 3-year-old sole survivor of a big family. To him this is of no consequence. But I do not think that Iran's Muslims would ask the government to employ its heavy cannons, tanks and weapons against the defenseless people of Iraq who are all Muslims and are all our brothers and sisters. As you can see these people [as heard]. Why? Why should we do what Iraq has done when it subjected our defenseless people to a missile attack at 1 a.m.? In order to display humanitarian history to the world we must expend more efforts. We should not be hasty. We should not do the same wrong that he did. We are engaged in teaching a lesson to history and to the future generations and we should tell them how one should live. If we were to live the way Saddam lives, then what should we say about the future of our dead? The Iraqis get killed in order to feed one man's ambition while we get killed in order to apply humanity throughout the world, in order to bring to the world's attention the honor, dignity and homeland which we Muslims believe in. And most certainly, although we shall give many dead, we will achieve victory.

[Question] Mr prime minister, of course the entire Iranian people are confident with all their faith and beliefs that we will achieve victory in the end, but in the short term they wish to know how victory will be achieved from the standpoint of the Iranian Government.

[Answer] I beg to say that the path and direction have not been chosen by the government, but by the people. The government is at the service of the people along the path which they have chosen. Before the government can move, the boys on the battlefield are shouting "God is greatest" and are moving forward. This government must serve them and must endorse the uphill path which they have chosen, and God willing, they will do this job. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Letter To Nonaligned States

LD282212 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, yesterday in a letter copies of which were sent to most of the nonaligned countries has pointed out the invasion by the Iraqi regime and has called them to condemn the Iraqi regime and to support the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The text of the letter sent by President Bani-Sadr is as follows:

Your Excellency: You are undoubtedly aware that the country of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been openly invaded by the Ba'thist regime of Iraq which is continuing with its everyday bombing of residential areas as well as civilian and innocent people and in this way it has killed and injured thousands of people and has brought about damages worth billions of dollars for the innocent people of Iran. The ruling regime in Iraq, since the early days of the victory of the Islamic revolution, adopted a hostile attitude against our country and interfered in the domestic affairs of Iran in different ways and started mischievous activities against our revolution. One day it dispatched its armed mercenary elements into our provinces of Kordestan and Khuzestan for sabotage; and the next day it gathered and supported the enemies of the revolution of Iran. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran adopted patience against all the provocations and repeated invasions by the Iraqi regime, and in a way made efforts to keep this region away from an all-sided war which could eventually expose this region to the interventions by the superpowers, and did its best to keep Iranian-Iraqi border differences in a restricted framework, and if the Iraqi regime did not expand war by its attack on Iran'a airports, this war would never take such dimensions.

However, the Iraqi regime with its hostile measures which had been preplanned, put us in a position as to legitimately defend our country. The Iraqi Ba'thist regime has [words indistinct] resorted to the nonfulfillment of the contents of the 1975 agreement signed between Iran and Iraq and thus attacked Iran. However, it is not aware that the same agreement has specifically determined the land and water borders between Iran and Iraq and it has predicted peaceful ways for the solution of possible differences. Nevertheless the Iraqi Government, irrespective of the predicted way, has invaded the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran under the pretext of the agreement. The Iraqi claims on the persistence of that country for finding a peaceful solution are a real lie, since in the frequent meetings attended by the Iraqi foreign minister, and that of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the (?process) of the nonaligned countries' conference held in Havana, in spite of the desirable atmosphere for raising any questions, such as the so-called occupation of the Iraqi lands by Iran, which has been presently raised by Iraq, no mention was made of such a question.

The flagrant invasion of the Iraqi regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran once again reveals the ways of the six [as heard] powers in the region. The strengthening of the presence of the foreigners in this sensitive region of the world has threatened the interests of the nations in the region.

In regard to the said points, the Islamic Republic of Iran as a member of the nonaligned movement expects your government as a member of the said movement to condemn the Iraqi Government's invasion, which is against the principles of the movement, and to support the legitimate position held by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, out of respect for the inspiration and intellectual infrastructure which has been accepted in the non-alignment movement.

Meeting With Chief Prosecutor

LD282000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, Ayatollah Musavi Ardabili, the country's chief public prosecutor, met and conferred with Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a city in Khuzestan Province this afternoon.

The situation at the battle fronts, judicial issues and the country's general issues were discussed at the meeting.

Talk With Italian Ambassador

LD281942 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, the Italian ambassador to Tehran, after the completion of his mission in Iran, met and conferred with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in one of the cities in the Khuzestan Province this afternoon.

In this meeting, improvement of relations between the two countries was discussed.

ROULEAU VIEWS JORDAN OFFER OF TROOPS FOR IRAQI KURDISTAN

LD291025 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Oct 80 p 3

[Erich Rouleau dispatch: "King Husayn Apparently Proposes to Baghdad that Jordanian Troops Be Sent to Kurdistan"]

[Text] Tehran--While optimism and pessimism alternate on the subject of the U.S. hostages' release, the military situation is particularly holding the attention of diplomatic circles in the Iranian capital. According to reports from abroad, the risk of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict being internationalized has increased in the past 24 hours. According to reliable non-Iranian sources, King Husayn, who arrived in Baghdad on Monday 27 October, proposed to President Saddam Husayn that Jordanian units should be sent, not to the war front, but to Iraqi Kurdistan.

This formula would have several advantages: It would enable the Baghdad government to tell public opinion, should the affair leak out, that no foreign force is helping it in its conflict with Iran; the Hashemite king would regard the warning which Washington recently addressed to him against involving his forces in the military confrontation as not applicable and in this way the Jordanian units could relieve the Iraqi Army, which is now being harrassed by various groups of Kurdish guerrillas, notably in the regions of Kirkuk, As-Sulaymaniyah and Irbil.

Lack of Troops

Despite the recall of five reservist categories Saddam Husayn's government apparently does not have enough troops to rapidly end the stagnation prevailing on the various fronts. For instance it apparently needs to send reinforcements to the Qasr-e Shirin region. The border post is of course occupied by the Iraqis but the district near Sar-e Pol-e Zahab is in Iranian hands. Sar-e Pol-e Zahab is in an important strategic position: Situated on a crest, it overlooks Qasr-e Shirin, and the road which passes through it leads direct to Baghdad which is only 200 km away. If the Islamic Army succeeds in winning back Qasr-e Shirin, it would only be some 20 km from the Iraqi oil center of Khanaqin and some 50 km from the railroad network which links Baghdad with the Kirkuk oilfields.

The military situation on the southern front is not brilliant for the Iraqi forces either; despite the progress made in the past few days, they are marking time outside Abadan and have not succeeded in liquidating all pockets of resistance which remain inside Khorramshahr, which has been renamed Khuninshahr ("the City of Blood"). In this connection we have learned that Sheykh Hoseyn Khomeyni, the imam's grandson, and Ayatollah Khalkhali were among the last group of partisans which managed to leave the city on Sunday before it was completely cut off from the outside world.

Therefore, 5 weeks after the beginning of the Iraqi offensive it has still not attained its main objective. Even if Baghdad's troops were to succeed in conquering the "oil triangle" (Abadan-Khorramshahr-Ahvaz), Western military experts in Tehran maintain, it would be virtually impossible to occupy for long a territory essentially defended by the population and by groups of snipers, unless perhaps Baghdad had the means of stationing considerable forces in the region. Hence the importance of King Husayn's proposal.

The Debate on the Hostages

Nonetheless Khuzestan could only be brought under control if the Dezful military base were first neutralized. Western military circles still do not understand why the city and not the base of Dezful has been the target of Iraqi surface-to-surface missiles for the second time in 2 weeks. The bombing of the area between Saturday night and Sunday morning [25-26 October] killed more than 180 people and injured 300, according to a Filipino doctor questioned in Dezful by Western journalists. This list is a temporary one since the aid teams have not finished digging out the bodies trapped under rubble. On Monday they found the bodies of 30 people belonging to one family who had taken refuge in a shelter. They had died from asphyxiation.

This makes it easier to understand why many deputies stayed away from the Iranian parliament's session on Monday afternoon which should have been devoted to the hostages affair, and why the deputies present preferred to discuss the military situation. The opponents of a speedy release of the U.S. captives showed much more militancy during the morning session than they had the previous day. Several of them pointed out that Iran should ask for military concessions from the United States in addition to acceptance of Imam Khomeyni's four conditions. Some deputies want Washington to withdraw the four AWACS radar aircraft from Saudi Arabia; others add that the U.S. warships patrolling the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman should be withdrawn immediately.

The "hard-liners" in the Iranian parliament are in a clear minority: 87 out of around 200 deputies voted on Sunday in favor of postponing the hostage debate indefinitely. The war situation and the anti-American feeling which prevail in their country are giving them, their opponents say, more political influence than their number would justify. Thus they succeeded in blocking any decision on Monday despite the efforts made by the leaders, including those who are Islamic Party members, who favor a settlement with Washington based on the conditions spelled out by Imam Khomeyni. This shows with how much impatience people are waiting for the speech which the "revolution guide" is due to deliver this Tuesday morning.

COMMENTARY AFFIRMS HOSTILITY BETWEEN U.S., IRAN

JN281436 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1158 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is clear for all those who can see and hear that the United States and Iran are at opposite ends. Indeed, the state of war between the United States and Iran was declared a long time ago, since the success of the Islamic revolution in Iran and since the United States gave asylum to the buried shah.

Imam Khomeyni has often admitted such hostility, saying that the United states is the number one enemy of the Islamic revolution and all the world's oppressed. Imam Khomeyni said that we will not allow the United States to enter Iran again.

Islamic Iran then implemented practical measures as an interpretation of such hostility and in order to remove the treacherous U.S. hand from Muslim revolutionary Iran. Primary among these measures were the holding of the U.S. Embassy hostages and the severing of all relations with the United States and celebrating this. In fact, Iran not only adopted these two measures but proceeded to widen the arena of war between it and the United States. Accordingly, it severed relations with Israel, the U.S. child, adopted the Palestinian issue, closed Israel's embassy and gave the Israeli Embassy to the Palestinians, thus making it the first Palestinian embassy in the world.

Iran also boycotted racist Rhodesia, joined the nonaligned movement, began to support the Arab liberation movements, opened the Iranian arena for the oppressed sides, boycotted the United Nations and the UN Security Council and refused to attend the Hague International Court--all these being institutions which the strong established in order to deceive the weak and loot them in the name of law.

However, the United States did not stand silent with regard to this war which Iran waged against it on all fronts. Thus, in retaliation, the United States severed economic relations and made all its world allies follow suit. The United States then proceeded to fabricate many plots against Iran, froze Iranian assets in U.S. banks, kindled the fire of sedition in Kordestan and replenished it with arms. The purpose behind all such measures was to weaken Iran and force it to kneel.

Primary among the peaceful methods which the United States adopted to achieve this purpose were the numerous diplomatic contacts which are still underway, and the dispatching of many mediators, particularly the pope, whose representative conveyed two messages to Imam Khomeyni.

Thus, we observe that Iran and the United States are at war. Yet despite all this, and through its media organs, Iraq has been attempting for quite some time to make Iran appear as if it is still under a U.S. mandate. Indeed, Baghdad believes that the issue of the hostages is a game. Baghdad also believes that severing relations is a game, not to mention other lies and fabrications which Saddam's media has proceeded to circulate. The Iraqi media's purpose in circulating such fabrications is not to convince world public opinion that it is well aware that the entire world knows the truth; rather, the purpose behind this is to delude Iraqi public opinion, to give Saddam the garb of nationalism and to disguise his dual agentry to the United States and Britain.

Finally, the treacherous Fascist regime admitted through its Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi who, in the course of an interview with the Iraqi paper ATH-THAWRAH said: The United States is seriously trying to establish relations with Iran. [sentence as heard]

This is a clear and candid admission by the Iraqi foreign minister that there are no relations whatsoever with Iran. Indeed, the charlatan minister himself says that the United States is seriously trying to establish relations with Iran.

Following such an admission, we wonder whether the Iraqi media will stop making its fabricated and absurd accusations which say that the Islamic Republic is a U.S. agent. Or will it continue to do so, thus proving its shamelessness, which is its usual custom? Or will it deny the statements made by its illustrious minister Sa'dun Hammadi, Britain's old agent?

IRANIAN STUDENTS ABROAD OFFER SUPPORT TO REVOLUTION

Students in Canada Condemn Iraq

GF281743 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran reports from Ottawa, the Canadian capital, that the Islamic organization of students in Ottawa staged a big demonstration on 24 October to denounce the aggression of the Iraqi Ba'thist Government. At its conclusion, the students passed a resolution calling for an end to U.S. interference in Iran and the Persian Gulf and urging Iraqi Muslims to topple Saddam's government.

PARS NEWS AGENCY, quoting the Iranian Embassy, reports from Canada that the Iranian charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy, Seyyed Mohammad Husayn 'Adali, spoke at a seminar on the Iranian nation's struggle. The seminar was attended by Canadian Professor (Robin Carl) and Michael Smith, member of the Canadian Labor Party action party

During the course of his speech, the Iranian charge d'affaires said: The countries that voice their support for human rights have raised a hue and cry over the arrest of a few American spies but have taken no notice of the innocent people being killed in our country. It only shows their concern for their vested interests in Iran.

Students in U.S. Donate Money

GF281755 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Our representative reports from Washington that Iranian students living in Massachusetts, the student members of the Oklahoma Islamic organization and students living in San Antonio, Texas, have presented checks for $1,130, $113,020 and $120,322, respectively, to the office in Washington that is looking after Iranian interests.

Students in Michigan Express Support

GF281810 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Our representative reports that Iranians and Iranian students living in Michigan have issued a message lauding the valor of the Iranian people, revolution guards and armed forces in their fight against wrong. They have expressed their solidarity with these forces.

The message says: We consider it our duty to make the world aware of the imperialists' vested interests that are linked with this undeclared war against Iran. We are awaiting the orders of the imam to join the war of right against wrong. We pray for the annihilation of Saddam and the success of the Iranian nation.

COMMENTARY ATTACKS PAKISTANI PRESIDENT ZIAUL HAQ

GF211952 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] About 5 years ago, nine opposition parties in Pakistan formed an alliance called the Pakistan National Alliance. These parties claimed that the then head of government, Zulfiqar 'Ali Bhutto, had reduced the opposition parties to a minority in Parliament by rigging the election. The alliance also included some religious parties. Demonstrations were staged against the government, and Bhutto agreed to hold another election. But secret hands kept fanning the flames of violence and obstructing the prospects of an agreement.

An ominous and often repeated event in Pakistani history occurred, and the commander in chief of Pakistan's armed forces, General Ziaul Haq, toppled Bhutto's legal government in order to restore democracy and law and order to the country. After taking over the government he announced that general elections would be held soon and power would be transferred to the elected representative of the people.

The Pakistan National Alliance fell prey to his trap, and when the people pressured him to hold elections, he postponed them under one pretext or another. As the newspapers and the judiciary were the people's only refuge, General Zia banned all political parties last year and imprisoned the leader of the Istiqlal Party and others. To further intensify this stifling atmosphere, he also limited the jurisdiction of the courts and even the Supreme Court. The people were left to the mercy of military courts. The country's major publications were banned and their editors put in jail.

The situation reached such intensity that the Pakistan People's Party, which had been the target of the people's wrath during the demonstrations against Bhutto's government, emerged once again as a popular party in the trial election held last year. It gained such popular support that it would have won the election if it had been held.

EMBASSY IN LONDON TO FOCUS ATTENTION ON IRAQI ATTACK

LD281401 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 28 Oct 80 P 4

[Amit Roy report: "'Terror Tactics' by Iraq"]

[Excerpt] The Iranian Embassy in London said yesterday it wished to focus international attention on the Iraqi bombardment of the Iranian town of Dezful by Soviet--made Fox-7 missiles in which about 100 civilians had been killed and 300 injured.

Quoting an official PARS NEWS AGENCY report that the attack had been made by "enemies of humanity," the embassy spokesman said he wanted the British people to understand that the Iraqis had adopted a policy of trying to terrify the civilian population since they had been prevented from obtaining their military objectives.

Embassy officials are among those who assume that relations between Britain and Iran will improve if Washington and Tehran are able to reach an agreement on the release of the American hostages.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUES 234-236

234: Attacks in Ilam, Abadan

LD290540 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Communique 234 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear revolutionary compatriots of Iran, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in all the fronts in the fight between truth and falsehood are confronting the mercenary Iraqi Ba'thist forces with efforts and self-sacrifices learned from the great Islam.

With utmost honor and grace, they are resisting against the enemy to the extent of sacrifice and martyrdom in order to route the blasphemous and mercenary enemy, the Iraqi Ba'thists, and in order to safeguard dear Islam, the glorious Islamic revolution of Iran and the beloved homeland.

The situation at the fronts and the involved area, according to reports received on 28 October, are reported to the noble and Muslim compatriots:

1. The army aircorps of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in their valiant attacks on the mercenary Iraqi Ba'thist forces in the Susangerd front and in the area of the heights of Allah-o Akbar managed to destroy 10 tanks and vehicles, 1 anti-aircraft gun, and 1 ammunition store belonging to the enemy. They killed 35 mercenaries with a rocket attack.

2. At 0900 on 20 October, the combative forces of the ground forces of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who are ready to give their lives, brought under intense fire with artillery and mortar launchers the mercenary Iraqi Ba'thist forces in the western regions of Ilam and inflicted losses on the enemy. In another series of operations, carried out jointly by the combatants of the ground forces and the guards against the Ba'thist Iraqi mercenaries in the Ilam region, about 40 enemy personnel were killed, and our forces managed to destroy 4 vehicles belonging to the Iraqi Ba'thists.

3. At 1100 on 28 October, one of the Iraqi Ba'thists' aggressive helicopters was forced to land in the Ilam region after confronting the fire of our forces. The aforesaid helicopter was emptied in the back [as heard] by our forces. In another series of successful operations by the army aircorps in the Ilam region, three tanks, two anti-aircraft guns, one truck, and a number of trenches belonging to the mercenary Iraqi Ba'thist forces were destroyed. A number of the enemy personnel were also killed in these operations.

4. Following the air raids by the enemy of the Islamic revolution on the city of Abadan during the early morning of 28 October, at 0800 the enemy again brought part of the city of Abadan and the airport of this city under the fire of artillery and heavy and long-range weapons. The armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran returned his fire. In these operations, which were carried out by the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries, owing to mortars hitting the interior of a girls' school in Abadan, four of the youngsters of the school were martyred.

5. The Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries brought part of the city of Ahvaz under their heavy fire on the morning of 28 October. The artillery of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran returned the enemy's fire.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

235: Attacks on Enemy Positions

LD290624 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Communique of 235 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear Muslim and militant compatriots of Iran, the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the help of the valiant nation, continue their bloody battle against the mercenary and blasphemous enemy. Part of their activities is as follows:

L. At 0600 on 28 October, the air force fighters of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran brought the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary forces under heavy fire in the western region of Ahvaz and forced the mercenary and aggressive enemy to retreat.

At the same time the Iraqi forces came under attack by the combative forces of the army aircorps and the other ground forces and suffered blows. Also at 0900 the Iranian forces bombarded the positions of the enemy again and inflicted losses on the enemy.

2. At 1000 on the same day one Iraqi MiG attacked the forces of the coast guards in Abadan. The MiG was forced to flee by the fire of our forces. Also the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries brought the village of Dokht-e Naderi in the Dezful region and part of the city of Shush under fire. Our forces returned their fire.

3. At 1030 on 28 October, the fighters of the Air force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran bombed the regions of (Kut Kin) and Umm ar-Rasas in Iraq and the enemy positions. They inflicted some losses and damages on the enemy. At 1100 they bombed the positions of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary forces in the Ilam region.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

236: Air Force Attacks

LD291106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1035 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Communique 236 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In his exalted name. The flight activity and operational work of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran from 0700, 28 October to 0700 this morning in smashing the enemy and destroying targets are brought to the attention of the Muslim and militant nation of Iran as follows:

1. On the Sumar axis, an expanding force of the enemy several oil pumping stations and 15 to 29 supply trucks were attacked. As a result the enemy suffered heavy losses.

2. On the eastern section of Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] the fighter planes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran attacked several vehicles, an armored brigade and several personnel of the enemy. During these operations several of the personnel of the forces of blasphemy were killed, but there is no exact report on the damages.

3. The Ad-Dawreh military garrison, the observation tower of a post between Fao and Basra, port installations and a merchant jetty were attacked and damaged.

4. A large oil storage tank with an approximate capacity of a million barrels was completely destroyed and heavy damage was inflicted on a railway bridge between Kurkuk and (Taher).

5. During three consecutive attacks, 50 to 60 army trucks of the enemy were severely damaged: 15 trucks were destroyed and at least 1,000 Iraqi mercenaries were annihilated.

During yesterday's and today's aerial operations over enemy territory, only one fighter plane of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran was shot down and crashed. There is no report from the pilot of this plane up to this hour.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING IN ABADAN REGION

Air Force Strikes

LD281756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1649 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] At 0900 today, air force fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran repeatedly crushed the positions of the Ba'thist mercenaries around Abadan, and destroyed a number of the enemies of the Islamic revolution along with their military equipment.

There are as yet no accurate reports of enemy casualties and damage on the Abadan front.

According to the same report, the defenders of Iran's Islamic revolution are replying strongly to the artillery fire of the Iraqi mercenaries who are stationed a few kilometers north of Abadan on the Abadan-Ahvaz axis.

Also, according to the latest reports received from Abadan, this afternoon the brave forces of Islam near the Abadan-Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] bridge were on watch and alert and replying to the enemy's artillery and mortar fire, and are heroically preventing the infiltration of the Ba'thist pagans into the eastern part of Khuninshahr.

According to another report which was received at 1900, a helicopter of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, during its operations over enemy positions in the eastern part of Khuninshahr, destroyed a number of enemy reinforcement positions and inflicted considerable casualties.

Al-Faw-Basra Road Shelled

JN290805 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0710 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Press review]

[Text] The JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI correspondent in Abadan reports that Iranian planes succeeded yesterday in blocking the road linking the Iraqi port of Al-Faw to Basra by shelling this strategic road. The Iranian planes also raided an Iraqi armored column stationed on this road.

Iraqi Penetration Prevented

LD291149 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1041 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] According to reports received from Abadan, between 0830 and 1000 today Iraqi mercenaries attacked Abadan on several occasions with khamsah-khamsah [fifty-five] fieldguns from inside Iraqi territory, resulting in several buildings being damaged. The reports say clashes continue in the vicinity of the Mared region, on the Abadan-Ahvaz axis, between Islamic combatants and infidel Iraqi mercenaries. Considerable casualties has been inflicted on enemy forces by the fire and bravery of the valiant people and the armed combatants of Islam.

PARS, having contacted relief units in Abadan city, reports that 7 people were martyred and 47 injured in the city yesterday. According to the report, Islam's self-sacrificing combatants continue their heroic battle against the forces of atheism east of Khuninshahr, which they continue to hold by sacrificing their blood, having so far prevented the enemies of the revolution from penetrating the wastern section of the city.

The brave defenders of the Khuninshahr front are using their fire to continue to prevent the enemy from gaining control of the bridge that links it to Abadan.

An informed official at Abadan Governorate at 1230 today told PARS that last night Islam's combatants attacked the enemy forces with mortar fire on the Arvand Rud [Shatt al-'Arab] front, inflicting heavy losses on enemy equipment and troop concentrations in bunkers. According to the source, theforces defending the revolution at present maintain full control over the eastern section of the Khorramshahr Abadan bridge in such a way that Iraqi forces can in no way use the bridge. Islam's committee and combative forces are under enemy mortar and artillery fire in this area.

REPORTAGE ON AHVAZ SITUATION, ANNOUNCEMENTS

Guard Statement

LD281246 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1037 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Statement issued by the guards of the Islamic revolution of Iran on 28 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We thank God for granting us the blessing of martyrdom. O Muslim nation of Iran, our Islamic revolution, due to its ideological exceptions since its beginning, became the source of hope for the world's oppressedand presentedthe world with a guideline for salvation based on neither Eastern, nor Western.

Our ideological revolution has deprived the superpowers and their mercenaries of their sleep, in such a way that Brzezinski, Carter's security adviser, is frightened of Islam's revival and shah Husayn of Jordan has told his officers that if the Saddam regime is defeated by Iran's Islamic revolution, he will be finished in Jordan.

The hero-nurturing nation of the Islamic Republic knows full well that it has been granted a revolution for which it should accept 'Ali-fashion and Hoseyn-like sacrifices and martyrdoms for its offsprings.

The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps thanks God and with pride is announcing a new stage for the start of a guerrilla warfare against the mercenary regime of the pagan Saddam to the imam and the nation, while welcoming martyrdom for safeguarding the Islamic revolution.

During the past 3 days, the following operations were carried out by the guerrilla forces of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps on the Ahvaz front:

1. On 25 October, in a heroic guerrilla onslaught by the brother guards, which revived the memory of the sacrifices of the soldiers in the early days of Islam, three tanks and two vehicles of the Ba'thist enemy were destroyed and a number of enemy personnel were killed. During these guerrilla operations, one of the brother guards was martyred.

2. On 25 October, in an ambush by the Islamic revolution guards in the Salmaniyah region on the Ahvaz-Abadan road, two tanks and two vehicles of the infidel regime were destroyed and the enemy was forced to retreat 3 kilometers.

3. On 26 October, in the [name indistinct] region the brother guards, in an ambush, were able to destroy six armored personnel carriers and a vehicle carrying fuel and kill 30 of the pagan mercenaries. During these heroic operations two of the brother guards were martyred in the line of the Islamic revolution and the rest returned safely to their bases.

4. At 2230, on 27 October, on the Dezful front, a team comprising the brother guards in the (Dasht-e 'Abbas) region, attacked an enemy column and completely destroyed it. During this attack one tank and one personnel carrier were destroyed and [number indistinct] of the enemy infantry were killed. During these operations one of the brother guards gave his life for Islam and the Koran.

5. The self-sacrificing brother guards, on 27 October, in a night ambush in the Samaniyeh region 35 km from Abadan, were able to destroy three personnel carriers and a number of Ba'thist mercenaries. During this attack one brother guard joined the martyrs.

6. On 27 October, the brother guards, in a nocturnal operation--while disturbing the calm of the pagan enemy--destroyed an unknown number of their mercenaries and war equipment. The extent of the damage inflicted on the enemy will be announced in due course. During these operations all the brother guards safely returned to their bases.

7. On the same date, thanks to the efforts and perserverence of the brother guards, a number of enemy traffic regions on the southern front were mined along possible enemy advance routes. On the same front four enemy tanks were destroyed.

[Signed] The public relations of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Iran

Battle on Ahvaz-Khuninshahr Highway

LD282226 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] According to a report received from Ahvaz today, the defenders of Iran's Islamic revolution on the western bank of the Karun River near Hamid on the Ahvaz-Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] highway during the past 2 days have succeeded in inflicting substantial losses on the Iraqi Ba'th aggressive and infidel forces. On the basis of the same report, four enemy tanks, six military vehicles and two heavy machines were destroyed and over 70 Ba'thist mercenary forces were killed.

In the course of today's operations by the defenders of the revolution on the Ahvaz front, a large number of enemy troops were also wounded. A reliable official on the Ahvaz front this afternoon reported: At 1830 the defenders of the revolution succeeded in silencing enemy artillery fire on the suburbs southwest of Ahvaz. The battle continues on the axis of the Abadan-Ahvaz highway in the Mared region and fire continues to be exchanged between the two sides into the night.

Red Alert Warning

GF281337 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, please pay attention: The siren you are about to hear is the red alert warning. This means and air raid is imminent. [sound of siren]

[Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at 0918 GMT on 29 October]

Spare Parts Distributors

GF281407 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1335 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] The Khuzestan central mobilization headquarters has requested all spare parts distributors to open their shops as soon as possible and sell spare parts to all customers according to previously posted prices. Noncompliance will be dealth with in accordance with wartime law.

Departure of Behbahan Tribesmen

GF281820 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1339 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] The headquarters for the mobilization of Behbahan tribes has announced that 600 noble Behbahan tribesmen from the villages of (Kashan), Kelkohzar, (Sardosheh), (Hayatabad), Pirabad, Mansuriyeh, Kordestan and (Masiri), the tribes of Olamirza 'Ali and Kheyrabad and people from Dehdasht and its districts have departed for the front in order to fight against the Iraqi Ba'thist heathens. They have gone to Mahshahr under the supervision of Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi and Hojjat ol-Eslam (Befredian).

Ban on Political Activity

GF281850 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1340 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Announcement issued by the Ahvaz Revolution Court prosecutor's office on 28 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. It is obvious to all that this is a war between Islam and heathens, and the unity of all Muslim forces against the heathens is of prime importance. There is no room left for groups and divisions. Each individual can be active through the mobilization of the oppressed organization.

There is cause for wonder that people, under the guise of various political groups, still continue their activities in the war zones independent of the war headquarters and other revolutionary organs. Therefore, it is announced that any activity by these groups is forbidden until the end of the war. If they really want to participate in the battle of right against wrong, they should provide support for either the construction crusade or the mobilization of the oppressed groups.

If they do not comply with this order, they will be prosecuted by the Islamic Revolution Court. The noble people of Khuzestan are asked to report any information on this matter to the revolution guards.

Destruction of 15 Tanks

LD282220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] According to reports we have received from Ahvaz, this evening during artillery operations by the Iranian Army against the positions of the aggressive enemy in the Charkh-e Kur region, 15 Ba'thist tanks and several personnel carriers were destroyed and at least 40 Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries were killed. According to the same report the situation in Ahvaz has been described as calm.

BATTLE SUCCESSES IN KERMANSHAH REGION DETAILED

LD291242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] The latest report from a PARS correspondent from Kermanshah, which was received at 1234 today, indicates that the battle between the defenders of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the infidel mercenaries of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime on the western fronts of the country still continue fiercely.

The battle of the valiant forces of the land of the Islamic revolution on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Gilan-e Gharb, Kan-e Shahr, Shur-e Shirin, Sumar and Zardeh fronts, which started with heavy arms and artillery fire yesterday, is still continuing and the defenders of the revolution still have the initiative. During this battle, our country's forces have opened heavy fire on trenches, tank bunkers and rocket launching pads of the aggressive enemy.

According to this report, yesterday the combative forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Gilan-e Gharb front recaptured the Tang-e Hajian junction from the hands of the aggressive forces of Saddam.

On the Qasr-e Shirin front, from 1100 yesterday the defenders of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened artilery fire on a parking lot for motorized forces of the aggressors and inflicted heavy damage on enemy vehicles.

The Central News Bureau reports from Kermanshah that, during the above-mentioned operations, 12 Iraqi mercenaries were also killed.

At present, well-equipped enemy forces have been pushed back on the Qasr-e Shirin front. The valiant forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran now have the initiative and superior firing positions.

This report also indicates that the defeated Ba'thist mercenaries, who have no alternative but to admit a disgraceful failure, have, during their last ditch efforts, released their own anger and frustration by attacking residential areas of Qasr-e Shirin and have destroyed the houses of the inhabitants.

In the region of Seyyed Sadeq, the Ba'thist mercenaries have tried to open a new front, but as a result of heavy enemy-crushing fire from the defenders of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Saddam's mercenaries were forced to retreat about 2 kms.

Another report, which was placed at the disposal of PARS in Eslamabad by the supervisor of the tribal mobilization of the region indicates that in recent days the zealous and Muslim mobilized tribesmen of Eslamabad, in a series of brave commando-type operations, side by side with their other fighting brothers, inflicted heavy losses on the aggressive enemy.

In this report it is added that during this period 35 Ba'thist infidels were killed at the hands of warriors of the tribal mobilization alone. During these operations one of the brother guards gained the exalted rank of martyrdom and another one was wounded.

The reports of the PARS correspondent and the Central News Bureau from Kermanshah also indicate that during the past 24 hours on this front five tanks, two 130-mm guns, three mortar launchers and four enemy vehicles were destroyed and a group of mercenary aggressive personnel of Saddam's forces was killed. During these clashes, three defenders of the Islamic Republic of Iran were wounded and one of the brave soldiers of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran joined the friends of Hoseyn, may peace be upon him, at Karbala' [Hoseyn was the third Shi'a imam who was martyred and buried in Karbala'].